

F.O.I.A.

JULIUS ROSENBERG ET AL.

FILE DESCRIPTION

HQ

FILE

SUBJECT ABRAHAM BROTHMAN

FILE NO. *100-365040*

VOLUME NO. *3*

SERIALS

122-213

NOTICE

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461

File No: 100-365040
Sub 3

Re: Brothman

Date: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
122	6/20/50	PH TT HQ	1	1	
123	5/20/50	AT let HQ & encl.	1/2	1/2	
124	7/11/50	HQ let to DOJ	1	1	
125	6/30/50	Lab rept NY and EBF	1	1	
126	6/28/50	NY TT HQ	1	1	
127	7/5/50	PH TT HQ	1	1	
128	7/11/50	PH TT HQ	1	1	
129	7/13/50	HQ let NY	1	1	
130	6/13/50	NY TT HQ	1	1	
130	6/19/50	HQ let WFO	1	1	
131	7/12/50	Laughlin memo to Belmont	1	1	
132	7/14/50	Laughlin memo to Belmont	1	1	

14
Rev Rel

File No: 100-365040
sect 3

Re: Brothman

Date: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
133	7/14/50	Belmont memo to Ladd	1	1	
134	7/14/50	HQ let DOJ	1	1	
135	7/13/50	PH TT HQ	5	5	
135	7/17/50	HQ let DOJ	2	2	
136	7/19/50	NY let HQ and EBF	1/24	1/0	b3 Rule 6(e)
137	7/7/50	PH let HQ + encl.	2/8	2/8	
137	7/13/50	HQ let NY	1	1	
138	7/20/50	NY let HQ and EBF	1/23	1/0	b3 Rule 6(e)
139	7/21/50	WFO rept HQ	7	7	
140	7/17/50	PH TT HQ	2	2	
141	7/24/50	NY let HQ	1	1	
142	7/24/50	HQ let DOJ	2	2	

81
Rev

34

Rel

Deny
470

File No: 100 - 365040
sect 3

Re: Brothman

Date: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
NR	7/26/50	HQ let DOJ	1	1	
143	7/19/50	PH TT DOJ	4	4	
143	7/26/50	HQ let NY	1	1	
144	7/29/50	Belmont memo to Ladd	1	1	
145	7/29/50	Belmont memo to Ladd	1	1	
146	7/29/50	Belmont memo to Ladd	2	2	
NR	7/31/50	DOJ let HQ	2	2	
147	7/18/50	Belmont memo to Ladd	1	1	
147	7/20/50	HQ let DOJ	3	3	
148	8/1/50	NK let HQ	2	2	
149	7/29/50	Belmont memo to Ladd	2	2	
150	7/12/50	PH TT HQ	2	2	

22 22
Rev Rel

File No: 100-365040
Det 3

Re: Brothman

Date: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
151	7/12/50	NY TT HQ	1	1	
152	7/18/50	NY TT HQ	1	1	
153	7/13/50	NY TT HQ	1	1	
154	7/25/50	NY TT HQ	1	1	
155	7/24/50	NY TT HQ	1	1	b3 Rule 6(e)
156	7/21/50	NY TT HQ	1	1	
157	7/17/50	NY TT HQ	1	1	b3 Rule 6(e)
158	7/14/50	Belmont memo to Ladd	2	2	
159	7/14/50	NY TT HQ	1	1	
160	8/1/50	DE let HQ	1	1	
161	7/17/50	NY let HQ + EBF	1/37	1/0	b3 Rule 6(e)
162	7/31/50	Hennrich memo to Belmont	1	1	

50 13 37
Rev Rel Deny

File No: 100-365040

Re: Brochman

Date: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
163	7/19/50	NY TT HQ	1	1	
164	7/20/50	NY TT HQ	2	2	
165	7/11/50	PH let HQ and encl.	1/79	1/79	
166	7/31/50	HQ let DOJ	1	1	
167	7/25/50	HQ let NY	1	1	
168	6/4/50	PH TT HQ	2	2	
169	8/2/50	ME let HQ	4	4	
170	6/15/50	PH TT HQ	1	1	
171	6/12/50	PH TT HQ	2	2	
172	6/15/50	PH TT HQ	2	2	
173	6/16/50	PH TT HQ	5	5	
174	8/2/50	HQ TT NY	1	1	

102 102
Rw Rel

File No: 100-365040
Set 3

Re: Brothman

Date: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
NR	8/2/50	DOJ let HQ	1	1	
175	8/3/50	Belmont memo to Ladd	1	1	
176	7/29/50	Press release and encl.	3/4	3/4	
177	7/25/50	PH rept HQ	60	60	
178	7/11/50	Belmont memo to Ladd	1	1	
179	8/9/50	Hennrich memo to Belmont	1	1	
180	8/7/50	HQ let NY	1	1	
181	8/11/50	NY let HQ	1	1	b1
182	8/11/50	news article	1	1	
183	8/2/50	HQ let to National Security Council + encl.	1/3	1/3	
184	8/2/50	HQ let USMC	1	1	
185	8/2/50	HQ let AEC	1	1	

80 80
Rev Rev

File No: 100-365040 Re: Bushman

Date: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
186	8/2/50	HQ let USAF	1	1	
187	8/2/50	HQ let white House	1	1	
188	8/2/50	HQ let white House	1	1	
189	8/2/50	HQ let USN	1	1	
190	8/2/50	HQ let CIA	1	1	
191	8/2/50	HQ let Army	1	1	
192	8/2/50	HQ let Navy	1	1	
193	8/2/50	HQ let State	1	1	
194	8/2/50	HQ let Defense	1	1	
195	8/11/50	Ny TT HQ	1	1	
196	8/2/50	Belmont memo to Ladd	1	1	b7c, b7D
197	8/8/50	Ny TT HQ	1	1	

12 12
Rev Rel

File No: 100-265040
ser 3

Re: Brothman

Date: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
198	8/8/50	NY TT HQ	1	1	
199	8/4/50	NY TT HQ	1	1	
200	8/4/50	PH TT HQ	1	1	
201	8/3/50	NY TT HQ	4	4	
202	8/3/50	NY TT HQ	1	1	
203	8/2/50	Hennrich memo to Belmont	1	1	
204	7/31/50	Hargett memo to Rosen	1	1	
205	7/31/50	NY TT HQ	1	1	
206	7/29/50	NY TT HQ	4	4	
207	7/29/50	NY TT HQ	1	1	
208	7/28/50	Belmont memo to Ladd	1	1	
209	8/14/50	HQ let Dag	1	1	

18 18
Rev Rel

Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (2-18-77)

File No: 100-365040

Re: Brothman

Date: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
210	8/14/50	DE TT HQ	1	1	
211	8/7/50	ME TT HQ	3	3	
212	7/31/50	NK TT HQ	1	1	
213	8/15/50	NY rept HQ	65	65	
213	8/15/50	NY let HQ	1	1	
213	8/21/50	HQ let NY	3	3	

74
Rev 74
Kee

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 20 1950

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-2-87 BY 3042/PW/OK

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

WASHINGTON 15 NEW YORK 4 FROM PHILA 6-20-50

DIRECTOR AND SAC....URGENT.....ATTENTION FBI LAB
G.I.R.-1

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, ESP - R. RENVLET JUNE NINETEEN. THE REPORT
ENTITLED QUOTE MAGNESIUM POWDER PLANT UNQUOTE HAS BEEN SUBMITTED
TO LAB BY PHILA LET JUNE TWELVE BEARING CAPTION ALFRED DEAN
SLACK, ESPIONAGE - R. REPORT OF INTEREST LISTED UNDER ITEM TEN
IN PHILA LETTER.

RECORDED 71

100-365040-12
JUL 5 1950

CORNELIUS

BOTH HFC PLS

51 JUL 17 1950

Called Laboratory

NIGHT SUPR
By Jim

QC: MR. BELMONT
MR. LAMPHERE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: May 20, 1950

FROM : SAC, Atlanta

SUBJECT: ABRAHAM BROTHMAN
ESPIONAGE - R
Bufile 44-3886

100-365040

Enclosed herewith are two prints of photograph of GERHARD NORVAL WOLLAN and ROLF WOLLAN.

The photograph of GERHARD NORVAL WOLLAN was taken by ABRAHAM BROTHMAN about 1945 in the Laboratory of Abraham Brothman Associates and shows GERHARD NORVAL WOLLAN holding an aerosol dispenser.

The photograph of ROLF WOLLAN was taken in the vicinity of the residence of GERHARD NORVAL WOLLAN about 1945 shortly after ROLF WOLLAN's discharge from the U. S. Army. While in the Army ROLF WOLLAN was a cryptanalyst and received extensive training in breaking and deciphering codes in the United States and did considerable work for the Army as a cryptanalyst in England.

Two photographs each of GERHARD NORVAL WOLLAN and ROLF WOLLAN are enclosed with copies of this letter to New York and Boston Offices so that the photograph of ROLF WOLLAN may be exhibited to the HEINEMANS.

GPD:hs
100-4298
Encl. 4
AMSD

CC New York Encl. 4 100-95068

CC Boston Encl. 4

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

4 ENCL. by
62

RECORDED - 62
JUL 11 33 AM '50

INDEXED - 62
JUL 11 33 AM '50

RECEIVED - 1846A

53 JUL 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 2-28-87 BY 3012/PW/PLS

ENCLOSURE

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REMARK

100-665040-125



Encl. to Bureau (2 prints of photo of GERHARD
NORVAL WOLLAN & ROLF WOLLAN) (Bufile 65-58805)
from Atlanta, Ga. Div., FBI (100-4298)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 4-2-87 BY 3042/pw/cl

The Attorney General
Director, FBI

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN
ESPIONAGE - R

July 11, 1950

CONFIDENTIAL

You will recall that on July 5, 1950, I forwarded for your consideration a memorandum relative to the activities of Abraham Brothman who was a contact of Harry Gold, confessed Soviet agent, and furnished to Gold certain blueprints, documents and information during the period from 1941 to 1944.

It was noted in this memorandum that both Abraham Brothman and Harry Gold testified relative to their activities before the Special Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York at New York City during July 1947 at which time certain false statements were made by them before this Grand Jury.

In view of the fact that the Statute of Limitations as to any perjury violation committed on the part of Abraham Brothman will bar prosecution as of July 22, 1950, and the Statute of Limitations as to any subornation of perjury violation will bar prosecution of Brothman as of July 31, 1950, it is requested that you give this matter your immediate consideration and advise what if any prosecutive action you desire to institute against this subject.

cc - Assistant Attorney General James E. McInerney
Criminal Division

EFE:ow

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-2-87 BY 3042/pwt/als

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF
DATE 10-28-22

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

MAILED 3
JUL 11 1950
COMM - FBI

56 JUL 19 1950

RECEIVED RECORDS
JUL 11 1950
JUL 13 1950

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
DIRECTOR

RECORDED
JUL 11 1950

365040-124

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

_____ Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

_____ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☒ For your information: Enclosures to this serial are negatives and can
not be xeroxed.

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

100-365040-125

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

REPORT
of the

7-1



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

(10)

To SAC, New York

June 30, 1950

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on June 22, 1950.

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN;
ESPIONAGE - R

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO. 100-95068
FBI FILE NO. 100-365040
LAB. NO. D-118335

Examination requested by: New York
Reference: Letter dated 6/19/50
Examination requested: Document
Specimens:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4.7.87 BY 3042/PWT/CLS

K1 One sheet of paper bearing the known handwriting of ABRAHAM BROTHMAN.

Results of Examination:

No conclusion could be reached whether the handwriting on page 3 of the "Magnesium Powder Plant" report included with specimen Q10, Bureau file 65-59183 was prepared by ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, K1, because of variations which could not be accounted for on the basis of the available known handprinting. If a further comparison is desired, it is suggested that further known handprinting samples comparable with the questioned handprinting be obtained from BROTHMAN. This additional handprinting should be prepared in pencil and should include the words which comprise the questioned handprinting. It should be noted that the questioned handprinting is prepared mostly in upper case letters and the known handprinting which is obtained should be prepared in this style. In addition, samples of the lower case style should be prepared for the letters c, o, and g.

Specimen Q10, Bureau file 65-59183, referred to above, was submitted by the Philadelphia Office with a letter dated June 22, 1950, in connection with the case entitled "ALFRED DEAN SLACK; ESPIONAGE - R."

Specimen K1 is retained.

SPECIAL DELIVERY

2-Philadelphia

HLD:CCM. (11)

MAILED 12
JUN 30 1950
COMM - FBI

"FBI FILED FILE"

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 65-59183-1

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

53 JUL 18 1950

100-365040-125

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 23 1950

TELETYPE

CONF TWO STATIONS

WASHINGTON 37 PHILADELPHIA 8 FROM NEW YORK 23

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, ESP-R. REBUTEL TO NY JUNE TWO THREE LAST. NY STATE MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION AND LICENSE RECORDS FOR FORTYONE HAVE BEEN DESTROYED. IN INTERVIEW OF JUNE ONE SIX LAST, BROTHMAN ADMITTED OWNERSHIP OF DARK GRAY PONTIAC SEDAN IN FORTYONE, BUT DENIED RECOLLECTION OF LICENSE NUMBER. PHOTOSTATIC COPY OF BROTHMAN-S GRAND JURY TESTIMONY FORWARDED THIS DATE TO BUREAU. PHILADELPHIA OFFICE REQUESTED TO FURNISH COPIED OF REPORTS GIVEN BY BROTHMAN TO GOLD AS SET OUT IN PHILADELPHIA TEL JUNE TWO TWO LAST. CONTACT SHOULD ALSO BE MADE WITH HENDRICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY AS SUGGESTED IN SAME TEL IN AN ATTEMPT TO ESTABLISH POSSIBLE CLASSIFIED NATURE OF MATERIAL.

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Belmont	<i>all</i>
Mr. Mohr	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Loggare
Emmitt

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-2-87 BY 3042/207/03

END ACK IN O PLS PH ADVISE
WA NY R 37 AXX WA WJR

RECORDED - 86

100-365040-126
JUL 14 1950

EX-3

53 JUL 18 1950

cc: Mr. Lamphire

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 5 1950

TELETYPE

7-5-50

WASHINGTON 12 NEW YORK 13 FROM PHILA

7-5-50

7-02

DIRECTOR AND SAC

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, ESP - R. GOLD DICTATED A STATEMENT TODAY
SETTING FORTH FACTS PERTAINING TO POSSIBLE PERJURY AND SUBORNATION
OF PERJURY VIOLATIONS ON PART OF ABRAHAM BROTHMAN. THIS STATEMENT
WILL BE SUBMITTED TO GOLD FOR HIS SIGNATURE UPON RETURN OF DEFENSE
COUNSEL HAMILTON TO PHILA AS WELL AS RETURN OF AGENT BRENNAN FROM
ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-2-87 BY 3042/rol/ols

CORNELIUS
BOTH HOLD PLS

*Have we submitted to
Dept material on Brothman
for info. Belmont
for info. Belmont*

RECORDED

EX-3

3 JUL 18 1950

100-36504-103
JUL 14 1950
*Belmont
7/15/50*

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 11 1950

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON 14 AND NY 3 FROM PHILADELPHIA 7-11-50 60

DIRECTOR AND SAC .. U R G E N T

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, ESP. R. HARRY GOLD READ AND SIGNED TWO

STATEMENTS TODAY WHICH PERTAINED TO THE ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES OF

BROTHMAN AND THE POSSIBLE PERJURY AND SUBORNATION OF PERJURY

VIOLATIONS BY BROTHMAN.

CORNELIUS

END

WA MIN PLS

H PH R 14 WA NRJ

M NY PH R 3 NYC CJJ

DSC

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DATE 4-2-81 BY 3042/aw/cjs

RECORDED - 85

JUL 14 1950

51 JUL 18 1950

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883 MAR 4 1961

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

100-365040-128

5

EX-3

RECEIVED

Mr. Lamphere

SAC, New York

July 13, 1950

Director, FBI

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN

ESPIONAGE - R

(Your file # 100-35068)

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent John E. Murphy, Jr., dated at New York on June 30, 1950, in the above entitled matter wherein information is set forth as a result of an interview had with Elizabeth Terrill Bentley on June 15, 1950. It is noted in the second complete paragraph on page 18 of this report that Miss Bentley is reported to have made the statement that after giving instructions to Brothman as to his change of contact she never saw him again. In this respect your teletype of May 23 last, reported the results of an interview with Miss Bentley on May 22, 1950, setting forth the information that she stated that subsequent to the switch of contact to Gold, Brothman called her and advised that he had lost touch with his new contact which information she thereafter referred to Jacob Golos.

(100-365040, serial 58)

In view of the two alleged statements by Miss Bentley it is requested that you advise either from information presently available in your office or through an additional interview of Miss Bentley as to whether she actually had any contact with Brothman subsequent to the time he was turned over to Gold. In the event it is determined that she actually did have a further contact with Brothman the full details concerning this contact should be ascertained.

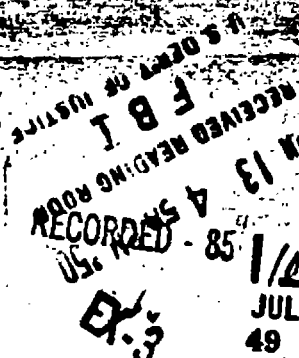
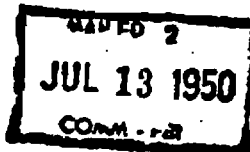
The above information may be of considerable importance in view of the fact that Brothman at the time he testified before the Federal Grand Jury in New York City on July 22, 1947, stated that he never saw "Helen" after he had been turned over to Gold.

This matter should receive your expeditious attention.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4-2-87 BY 3042/PAT/c/s



JUL 18 1950

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 18 1950

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-2-87 BY 3042/PWT/013

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

WASH AND WASH FLD 24 PHILA 4 FROM NEW YORK 13 705 P

DIRECTOR AND SACS U R G E N T

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, ESP-R. IN COURSE OF PREVIOUS INTERVIEWS BROTHMAN
EXPLAINED THAT ABOUT A YEAR AGO SENATOR MC CARRAN MADE A PRESS RELEASE
IN WHICH BROTHMAN-S NAME WAS MENTIONED AND IN WHICH BROTHMAN
WAS REFERRED TO AS A "SPY OR A COMMUNIST." SUGGEST
BUREAU THRU LIAISON CHECK RECORDS OF MC CARRAN COMMITTEE AND HCUA IF
DEEMED ADVISABLE AND OBTAIN WHATEVER DATA MAY HAVE BEEN RELEASED ON BR
MAN. SUTEL PHILA AND NY.

SCHEIDT

END

WA NY R 24 WA ED

PH NY R 4 PH LPM

7 tel 240
cc NY, Phila 6-19-50
FSM
RECORDED - 85

JUN 22 1950

TWO COPIES WFO

SAC, Washington Field

June 19, 1950

Director, FBI

BY SPECIAL DELIVERY

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN

RECORDED & INDEXED - R

100-365040-130

65-5918-44

Re New York teletype June 13 last. Washington Field should check records of McCarran Committee and HCUA and obtain whatever data committees may have released on Brothman.

cc - New York
Philadelphia

AJM: Jan

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-2-87 BY 3042/PWT/CJ

MAILED 9
JUN 20 1950
COMM. DI

RECEIVED-10120M
JUN 20 5 12 PM '50

RECEIVED READING ROOM
JUN 20 4 22 PM '50
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
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52 JUN 24 1950

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278

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT
 FROM : MR. L. L. LAUGHLIN
 SUBJECT: ABRAHAM BROTHMAN
 ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: July 12, 1950

While talking with ASAC Whelan today in connection with another matter, he stated that SAAG Donegan tentatively plans to call Brothman before a Grand Jury in the SDNY on July 14, 1950.

LLL:mer

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 4-2-87 BY 3042/PWT/als

RECORDED - 103-100-365040-13
 JUL 18 1950

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55 JUL 20 1950

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT *AB*
 FROM : MR. L. L. LAUGHLIN *LL*
 SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD, WAS.
 ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: July 14, 1950

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Supervisor Al Tuohy of the New York Office called at 9:50 A.M. and advised that Abraham Brothman is to appear before the Grand Jury in the SDNY at 10:30 A.M. today.

In connection with Brothman's appearance, SAAG Donegan has stated that he would like to be furnished with some general information regarding the Gold case in the event Brothman, during the course of the questioning, attempts to "double talk" about that matter. Mr. Tuohy explained that in reviewing the reports submitted in connection with this case, it is noted that the report of SA Robert G. Jensen dated July 7, 1950, at Philadelphia, contains sufficient information to give a good over-all general picture of the facts in the Gold case. Accordingly, Mr. Tuohy requested Bureau authorization to furnish a copy of this report promptly to Mr. Donegan inasmuch as he wanted to review the report prior to going before the Grand Jury at 10:30 A.M.

Since the reports in this matter have been furnished to the Department and, further, since Mr. Donegan had specifically requested some information on the Gold case, Mr. Tuohy was told it would be satisfactory to furnish a copy of Agent Jensen's report to Mr. Donegan for his assistance.

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LLL:mer

ADDENDUM: July 14, 1950

At 10:25 A.M. Mr. Tuohy called and stated that Mr. Donegan had inquired if the Bureau would have any objection if he were to question Brothman during the grand jury proceedings about the activities of Thomas L. Black, who was involved generally in the Gold case and who has admitted participation in Soviet espionage activities. Mr. Tuohy said that as far as the New York Office was concerned, there would not seem to be any objection.

After checking with Mr. Ladd, Mr. Tuohy was advised that Mr. Donegan could be informed that the Bureau would interpose no objection to his questioning Brothman about Black.

LLL:mer

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 JUL 18 1950

5 JUL 20 1950

EX-78

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD *pl*
 FROM : A. H. BELMONT *Q5*
 SUBJECT: ABRAHAM BROTHMAN
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: July 14, 1950

PURPOSE

To acquaint you with developments in the appearance of Brothman before a Grand Jury in New York City today.

BACKGROUND

Reference is made to my memorandum of today's date concerning the inquiries made of Assistant Attorney General T. J. Donegan as to the action of United States Attorney Irving Saypol in requesting a postponement of Brothman's appearance before the Grand Jury today. In this connection, it will be recalled that the Director inquired, "What is this Saypol move."

SA Touhey of the New York Office telephonically advised today that AAG T. J. Donegan expressed his opinion that the request made by Saypol to postpone Brothman's appearance before the Grand Jury was a legitimate request. According to Donegan, the Grand Jury which was to hear the testimony of Brothman was actually scheduled to hear another case.

SA Touhey also advised Brothman appeared before the Grand Jury in New York for two short periods today and refused to answer any pertinent questions. He is scheduled to return before the Grand Jury at 10:30 a.m. July 17th, next. Miriam Moskowitz, Brothman's associate, was served with a subpoena to appear before the Grand Jury with Brothman on July 17th, next. SA Touhey noted that the Grand Jury taking the testimony of Brothman is not a Special Grand Jury. He stated that this Grand Jury specifically requested that the Brothman case be continued before them on Monday.

ACTION

The above is for your information.

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Assistant Attorney General James M. McInerney
Criminal Division

July 14, 1950

Director, FBI

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN
ESPIONAGE - R

On July 5, 1950, I submitted to the Attorney General a summary of the information developed as a result of the investigation conducted relative to Abraham Brothman, who was mentioned both by Elizabeth T. Bentley and Harry Gold as the person from whom they obtained information for transmission to the Soviets.

I am furnishing to you herewith copies of the following reports for your information in this case:

Report of Special Agent Francis J. Gallant dated at New York City, September 19, 1949.

Report of Special Agent John R. Murphy, Jr., dated at New York City, June 30, 1950.

Report of Special Agent Robert G. Jensen dated at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 5, 1950.

A copy of each of the above reports is likewise being made available to Mr. Thomas J. Donagan in New York City.

Enclosure

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JUL 19 1950

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APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF

DATE 10-21-79

JUL 17 1950

COMM - FBI

50 JUL 21

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 13 1950

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

WASHINGTON 20 NEW YORK 7 FROM PHILA 7-13-50

DIRECTOR AND SAC

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-2-87 BY 3042/PWT/KS/En/Asen

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, ESPIONAGE R. GOLD EXECUTED THE FOLLOWING SIGNED
STATEMENT TODAY CONSISTING OF FIVE AND ONE HALF PAGES AND READING
AS FOLLOWS. MISSPELLINGS APPEAR AS IN ORIGINAL. QUOTE JULY THIRTEEN,
NINETEEN FIFTY, PHILADELPHIA, PA. I, HARRY GOLD,
GIVE THE FOLLOWING VOLUNTARY STATEMENT TO T. SCOTT MILLER, JR., AND
RICHARD E. BRENNAN, BOTH OF WHOM I KNOW TO BE SPECIAL AGENTS OF
THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

NO THREATS OR PROMISES HAVE BEEN MADE TO ME, AND I HAVE BEEN ADVISED
THAT ANY STATEMENT I MAKE MAY BE USED AGAINST ME IN A COURT OF LAW.
I HAVE BEEN ADVISED THAT I HAVE A RIGHT TO COUNSEL. PARAGRAPH.
I WOULD LIKE TO RELATE SOME EVENTS WHICH TRANSPIRED IN RELATION TO
ABRAHAM BROTHMAN TESTIFYING BEFORE A FEDERAL GRAND JURY, IN NEW
YORK CITY, IN LATE JUNE OR EARLY JULY OF NINETEEN FORTY SEVEN.

PARAGRAPH. ABOUT A MONTH AFTER MEMORIAL DAY OF NINETEEN FORTY SEVEN,
AND ON, I BELIEVE, A MONDAY, I HAD SPENT THE DAY AT ONE OF THE
TECHNICAL LIBRARIES IN NEW YORK CITY. I RETURNED TO THE BROTHMAN
OFFICES IN THE CANTHAM-PHENIX BLDG. IN LONG ISLAND CITY AT ABOUT
EIGHT P. M. PRESENT WERE, ABE BROTHMAN, OSCAR VAGO, SOL
FANSHEL, AND BOB GERSON. PARAGRAPH. ABE APPEARED TO BE VERY
AGITATED, AND CUT ME SHORT WHEN I BEGAN TO TELL HIM OF THE WORK

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883 MAR 4 1961
END PAGE ONE

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JUL 19 1950

56 AUG 1 1950 PAGE ONE FOURTH LINE FROM BOTTOM SHOULD BE "CHAT"

PAGE TWO

I HAD DONE AT THE LIBRARY. ABE TOLD ME THAT HE HAD RECEIVED A SUMMONS TO APPEAR BEFORE A FEDERAL GRAND JURY IN DOWNTOWN NEW YORK. HE IMMEDIATELY WANTED TO KNOW IF I HAD RECEIVED A SUMMONS. I TOLD ABE THAT I DIDN-T KNOW, BUT TOLD ABE THAT IF I HAD RECEIVED ONE, IT WOULD PROBABLY BE AT THE PEREIRA-S, THE HOME AT WHICH I HAD UNTIL RECENTLY ROOMED IN JACKSON HEIGHTS. AS IT WAS LATE IN THE EVENING, WE DECIDED THAT I SHOULD NOT GO TO PEREIRA-S THAT NIGHT, BUT WAIT UNTIL THE FOLLOWING MORNING. PARAGRAPH. BOTH BROTHMAN AND I UNDERSTOOD THAT ABE WAS BEING SUBPOENAED TO TESTIFY ABOUT THE MATTER WHICH HAD BEEN DISCUSSED BY ABE AND F.B.I. AGENTS THREE OR FOUR WEEKS PREVIOUSLY. PARAGRAPH. ABE AT THIS TIME WAS VERY ANGRY AND SAID THAT THE WHOLE AFFAIR WAS RIDICULOUS, AND THAT A GREAT FARCE WAS BEING PERPETRATED. HE SAID THAT HE WOULD BE NO PARTY TO ANY SUCH GOINGS ON. HE ~~SAID~~ SAID THAT INSTEAD OF TAKING THE STAND AND TRYING TO LIE AND SQUIRM HIS WAY OUT OF THE ACCUSATIONS, HE WOULD MAKE A CLEAN BREAST OF THE WHOLE MATTER. ABE SAID THAT HE WOULD STATE THE WHOLE STORY ABOUT GOLLUSH, HELEN, AND MYSELF. HE ALSO SAID QUOTE WHAT THE DEVIL, THE INFORMATION WAS NEVER UTILIZED BY THE SOVIET UNION, SINCE THEY LATER PURCHASED PLANTS COVERING THE INFORMATION ON BUNA-S, SNYTHETIC RUBBER, AND HOUDRY CRACKING PROCESS, AND A GOOD DEAL OF IT WAS DESIGN WORK WHICH THEY THEMSELVES COULD HAVE DONE. UNQUOTE. THERE WAS ALSO A STATEMENT BY ABE TO THE EFFECT THAT IN ANY CASE, THE INFORMATION SUBMITTED HAD ALL BEEN

END PAGE TWO

CORRECTION PAGE TWO LINE FOURTEEN WORD SEVEN -"THAT"

PAGE THREE

OF ABE-S OWN DESIGN. PARAGRAPH. I REPLIED THAT SUCH A COURSE WOULD BE EXTREMELY FOOLHARDY, AND THAT ABE SHOULD CERTAINLY THINK A GREAT DEAL MORE BEFORE DECIDING ON SUCH A STAND. I DID NOT PRESS THIS POINT BECAUSE OF ABE-S EXTREME AGITATION, AND ALSO BECAUSE ABE TOLD ME THAT HE WAS NOT TO TESTIFY UNTIL THURSDAY OF THAT WEEK. I THEN LEFT FOR THE BROTHMAN LABRATORY IN ELMHURST. PARAGRAPH. EARLY THE NEXT, OR THURSDAY MORNING, I WENT OUT TO JACKSON HEIGHTS, AND FOUND OUT FROM MR. PEREIRA THAT I HAD NOT RECEIVED A SUMMONS. LATER THAT MORNING, ON MY WAY TO ONE OF THE LIBRARIES IN NEW YORK CITY, I STOPPED AT ABE-S HOME IN SUNNYSIDE, AND TOLD HIM THAT I HAD RECEIVED NO SUMMONS. I RECALL THAT ABE-S REACTION WAS THAT THIS WAS A GOOD OMEN. PARAGRAPH. I SPENT THE DAY AND THE EVENING AT THE LIBRARY. ONE THE WAY OUT TO THE LABRATORY THAT EVENING, I STOPPED BY AT THE OFFICE, AT ABOUT TEN P.M. HERE I MET A VERY HOSTILE AND ACCUSING ATMOSPHERE ON THE PART OF THE ENTIRE BROTHMAN STAFF. THESE PEOPLE WERE COLON VAGO, FANSHEL, AND GERSON AND, I BELIEVE, MIRIAM ~~MOSKOWITZ~~. I GOT THE VERY DEFINITE IMPRESSION, FROM THE MANNER IN WHICH I WAS BEING GLARED AT, THAT ABE HAD CONVINCED EVERYONE THAT IN SOME MANNER, I HAD TOLD SUCH A STORY TO THE INVESTIGATING AGENTS AS TO COMPLETELY EXONERATE MYSELF, AND TO FIX THE ENTIRE BLAME ON ABE. FURTHER, SHORTLY BEFORE I LEFT THE OFFICE FOR THE LAB, BROTHMAN CALLED FANSHEL OVER TO HIM AND THEY HELD A ^WHISPERED CONVERSATION, DURING WHICH TIME FANSHEL OCCASIONALLY

END PAGE THREE

CORRECTION PAGE THREE LAST LINE WORD THREE IS "WHISPERED"

PAGE FOUR

GLANCED AT ME. FANSHIEL AND BROTHMAN THEN WENT DOWN STAIRS.

PARAGRAPH. THE NEXT EVENING, PROBABLY WEDNESDAY, BROTHMAN, MOSKOWITZ, AND I, HAD DINNER AT TOPSY-S RESTAURANT ON QUEENS BLVD.

AT TOPSY-S ABE TOLD ME ABOUT HIS CONVERSATION WITH THE LAWYER, TOM, WHOSE LAST NAME I CANNOT RECALL RIGHT NOW. PARAGRAPH. AT ONE POINT DURING DINNER, ABE LEFT MOSKOWITZ AND WENT TO THE MEN-S ROOM. WHILE HE WAS GONE, MOSKOWITZ TOLD ME, WITH VERY EVIDENT RELIEF, THAT DURING THE DAY, SHE AND GIBBY NEEDLEMAN HAD FINALLY SUCCEEDED IN CONVINCING ABE OF THE FOOLHARDINESS OF HIS CONTEMPLATED COURSE OF TESTIFYING, TO THE EFFECT THAT HE GAVE INFORMATION TO THE SOVIET UNION. PARAGRAPH. MOSKOWITZ TOLD ME THAT IT HAD TAKEN A GOOD DEAL OF PERSUASION ON THE PART OF HERSELF AND NEEDLEMAN, AND FINALLY NEEDLEMAN, THRU PURE LOGIC, HAD SUCCEEDED IN CONVINCING ABE, THAT TO REVEAL THE FACT THAT HE KNOWINGLY GAVE INFORMATION TO THE SOVIET UNION, WOULD BE EXACTLY WHAT THE FEDERAL AUTHORITIES WANTED. MOSKOWITZ TOLD ME THAT NEEDLEMAN HAD EMPHASISED TO ABE THAT THE NEWSPAPERS AND THE U. S. ATTORNEY WOULD BOTH SUCCEED IN HAMMERING HOME THE FACT THAT INFORMATION HAD PASSED FROM ABE TO THE SOVIET UNION, AND THAT ABE-S SIDE OF THE STORY WOULD NEVER BE BROUGHT OUT, BECAUSE HE WOULD NOT BE GIVEN THE OPPORTUNITY TO DO SO. PARAGRAPH. BEFORE WE WENT TO TOPSY-S, ABE TOLD ME THAT HE HAD THAT DAY RECEIVED A NOTICE TO THE EFFECT THAT HE WAS TO TESTIFY FRIDAY INSTEAD OF THURSDAY. PARAGRAPH. ON THURSDAY NIGHT, OR THE NIGHT BEFORE ABE TESTIFIED, I AGAIN QUESTIONED HIM AS TO WHETHER HE HAD GIVEN UP HIS FOOLISH IDEA OF TELLING THE TRUTH TO

END PAGE FOUR

PAGE FIVE

THE GRAND JURY, AND HE ASSURED ME THAT HE HAD. PARAGRAPH. I HAVE READ THE ABOVE STATEMENT, CONSISTING OF THIS AND FIVE OTHER HANDWRITTEN PAGES, AND AM SIGNING EACH PAGE AS ALL THE INFORMATION CONTAINED THEREIN IS TRUE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF. UNQUOTE. THIS STATEMENT WAS SIGNED BY GOLD AND WITNESSED BY AGENTS MILLER AND BRENNAN. WITH REFERENCE TO THE HOUDRY CRACKING PROCESS MENTIONED IN ABOVE STATEMENT, GOLD ADVISED THAT HE RECALLED THAT BROTHMAN AT ONE TIME TOLD HIM THAT HE HAD GIVEN INFO ON THIS PROCESS TO EITHER HELEN OR JOHN ~~GOLOS~~, AND THAT THE HENDRICK CO. HAD MADE EQUIPMENT TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THIS PROCESS. USA GLEESON, EDPA, ADVISED THIS OFFICE TODAY THAT THE ARRAIGNMENT OF GOLD HAS BEEN SET FOR JULY TWENTY AT TWO THIRTY PM. HE STATED THAT NOTHING WOULD BE DONE MORE THAN ACCEPT THE PLEA WHICH GOLD MAKES.

CORNELIUS

BOTH GXX HOLD

WA PH R 20 WA HSU

NY PH R 7 NYC EL

CC: Mr. Belmont
Mr. Lapham

Mr. Ladd
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Nichols

The Attorney General
Director, FBI

July 17, 1950

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ABRAHAM BROTHMAN
ESPIONAGE - R

CONFIDENTIAL

100-365040-185

In order to supplement the information previously furnished to you by my memorandum of July 5, 1950, I wish to advise you that Harry Gold has executed an additional signed statement on July 13, 1950, wherein he related in detail certain events which transpired in relation to Abraham Brothman's testifying before the Special Federal Grand Jury in New York City on July 22, 1947.

Gold advised in this recent statement that about a month after Memorial Day, 1947, he dropped in at Brothman's office at about 8:00 P.M. one evening. In the presence of Oscar Vago, Sol Fanshel and Bob Gerson, Brothman, who appeared very agitated, informed him that he had received a summons to appear before the Federal Grand Jury and he inquired whether Gold had received a like summons. Gold indicated that he did not know whether such summons had been received inasmuch as he had not been to his residence or at the Laboratory during that day. He mentioned that both Brothman and himself knew that the subpoena received by Brothman was for the purpose of securing his testimony relative to the matter concerning which they had been interrogated previously by the FBI.

According to Gold, Brothman was very angry on this occasion and said that the whole affair was ridiculous. Further, that he would be no party to any such "goings on." Gold advised that Brothman stated that instead of taking the stand and trying to lie or squirm his way out of the accusations, he (Brothman) would make a clean breast of the matter and tell the entire story about Gollush (Jacob Golos), "Helen," and Gold. Further, that Brothman added that the information given by him had been entirely of his own design and was never utilized by the Soviet Union. Gold indicated that he told Brothman such a course would be extremely foolhardy and he suggested that Brothman should certainly think a great deal more before deciding to take such a stand.

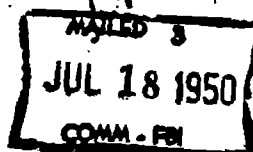
Gold advised that several days later when he informed Brothman he had not received a summons, Brothman's reaction was that this was a good omen. However, according to Gold, later on the same evening when he stopped off at Brothman's office at around 10:00 P.M., he sensed a very hostile and accusing attitude on the part of Brothman's staff, which consisted of Vago, Fanshel, Gerson and possibly Miriam Moskowitz. Gold stated that it was his very definite impression of the manner in which he was treated that Brothman had convinced them that he, Gold, told such

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AND FIELD OFFICES
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DATE 10-21-77

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
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Handwritten initials and signatures: "Sh", "ab", "C.R.", "Cherry", "AB".

a story to the investigating Agents of the FBI as to completely exonerate himself and to fix the entire blame on Brothman.

Gold advised in this statement that on the following evening, which he believed to be a Wednesday, he had dinner with Brothman and Miriam Moskowitz at Topsy's Restaurant on Queens Boulevard. During the course of the dinner, Brothman left the table for a period of time and while he was gone Moskowitz told him (Gold), with very evident relief, that during the day she and Gibby Needleman had finally succeeded in convincing Brothman of the foolhardiness of his contemplated course of testifying to the effect that he had given information to the Soviet Union. She mentioned to Gold further that it had taken a great deal of persuasion on the part of herself and Needleman and that finally Needleman through pure logic had convinced Brothman that for him to reveal the fact that he knowingly gave information to the Soviet Union would be exactly what the Federal authorities wanted. Gold mentioned that it was on the occasion of this dinner at Topsy's that he was informed by Brothman that Brothman was to testify on Friday rather than Thursday as previously stated on the summons.

Gold advised that on the night before Brothman was to testify before the Federal Grand Jury, he (Gold), questioned him as to whether he (Brothman) had given up his foolish idea of telling the truth before the Grand Jury and Brothman assured him that he had.

The above is being furnished for your information and consideration in connection with the presentation of the facts concerning the activities of Abraham Brothman to a Federal Grand Jury in New York City at this time.

cc: Assistant Attorney General James M. McInerney
Criminal Division

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: July 19, 1950

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: ABRAHAM BROTHMAN
ESPIONAGE - R
Bufile 100-365040

Enclosed is photostatic copy of BROTHMAN'S testimony before the Grand Jury, Southern District of New York, on 7/17/50.

The original of this transcript was obtained from SAAG Thomas Donegan who has again requested that its distribution within the Bureau be on a limited and selective basis.

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ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

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JUL 20 1950

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b3 Rule 6(e) FRCP with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, Philadelphia

SUBJECT: ABRAHAM BROTHMAN
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: 7/7/50

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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Among the material found in HARRY GOLD's possession at the time of a search of his residence, was a handwritten document of five pages, dated 4/9/46.

GOLD, when interviewed, identified this material as being the handwritten notes of BILL HOLL, who was an employee of A. BROTHMAN AND ASSOCIATES at the date of this document. GOLD stated that this document consisted of notes on an experiment conducted by BROTHMAN's laboratory on the production of pentaethyl tetranitrate, an explosive which was actually made, according to GOLD, in BROTHMAN's laboratory.

GOLD stated that BROTHMAN was working with a man named ELIA SHALLIT and a man whose last name was something like SLOVAN (first name unknown), who had formed the PALESTINIAN POTASH CORPORATION. According to GOLD, BROTHMAN was designing plants and processes which were to be built and used in Palestine in the following manner:

A plant would be built to ostensibly produce DDT, on which BROTHMAN was actually working, but the plant would be built in such a way that it could be immediately converted to produce pentaethyl tetranitrate or some other material which was necessary in carrying on warfare. GOLD said that BROTHMAN explained to him that the idea was that after the plant was built, it could undergo an inspection by either the Arabs or the British and would appear harmless inasmuch as it was producing DDT. However, at any time the officials desired, they could immediately begin producing pentaethyl tetranitrate or some other war material.

According to GOLD, BROTHMAN had a quarrel with SLOVAN in about August of 1946 and told him that the BROTHMAN laboratory was too busy on its own work to continue with the work in connection with Palestine and, therefore, BROTHMAN discontinued such work.

There are being enclosed photostats of the pages comprising the above-described document for the benefit of the Bureau and the New York Office.

This is being called to the attention of the Bureau due to a possibility of a violation of the Neutrality Act on the part of BROTHMAN, and the New York Office might desire to question BROTHMAN relative to this. However, it is suggested

TSM:HKF

65-4318

cc: 65-4307

Enclosure

cc: New York (Enclosure)
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EX-42

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Director, FBI

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that the New York Office await clearance from the Bureau prior to any questioning of BROTHMAN along these lines, inasmuch as it is recalled that after Agents had questioned BROTHMAN in 1947, BROTHMAN made charges that the ulterior motive of the questioning of him was because of his participation in Palestinian affairs.

4-9-46

During nitric acid (sp. gr. 1.50) 850 g
PE 136 g

4:20 started

Acid cooled to 5°C by ice-water bath.
PE added slowly. Color changed to brownish-yellow after about 20 g of PE was added.
Temp. rose to 11°C . in about 10 minutes.
20 PE added in 40 min. Temp. maintained there at $10-14^{\circ}\text{C}$. Temp. regulated by the rate of addition of PE.

Washed with cold water. Used about 2 l.
Then with 1 l of 2% $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HCO}_3$ solution. Next washed with about 2 l of hot water (75°C).
Finally washed with cold water.

(4-10-46) Drying ⁱⁿ glass dish. Diameter 7" material 1" deep. 50°C oven.

Gross weight	785.7 g
Tare	396.0
	<u>389.7</u>

In oven at 10:30 (4-10-46)

Time	Gross weight	Diff.
10:30	785.7	
11:00	780.3	5.4
11:30	776.3	4.0 4.7
12:00	771.1	5.2 4.6
12:30	767.6	3.5 4.3
1:00	761.0	6.6 5.1
1:30	758.6	2.4 4.5
2:00	753.8	4.8 3.6
2:30	750.0	3.8 4.3
3:00	745.0	5.0 4.2
3:30	740.4	4.6 4.8
4:00	736.3	4.1 4.3
4:30	732.0	4.3 100-36504-137

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enclosure

	<u>Time</u>	<u>Gross Weight</u>	<u>Diff</u>
	5:00	727.5	4.5
	5:30	725.3	2.2
	6:00	721.7	3.6
	6:30	719.2	2.5
	7:00	715.9	3.3
4-11-46	9:30 AM	688.0	
	10:30	687.3	
	11:00	687.2	
	12:00	687.1	
	1:30	686.9	
	3:30	686.7	
4-12-46	9:30	685.7	

Dry weight of PETN = 289.7 g.

Water 100.0

Drying surface 475 cm²

$$\text{Yield} = \frac{289.7}{316} \times 100 = 91.7\%$$

M P 136°C

For recrystallization. Use 2.65g of Acetone @ 45-50°C for each gm. of PETN. Add ~~5.00~~ (NH₄)₂CO₃ equiv to 5% CO₂. Then add 8g H₂O for each gm. of PETN. Melting point of recrystallized material = 137.5°C

6/6/50
JRP

Recrystallization of PETN from Acetone

300 g PETN dissolved in 800 g Acetone at 50°C. Added about 1 g of NH_4HCO_3 and filtered through filter paper.

Precipitated PETN with ~400 ml of cold water. Decanted. Washed 3 times with 100 ml of water each time. After final decantation the material was filtered and washed with cold water.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Gross wt.} \\ \text{Ht. of dish} \\ \text{Wt. of wet material} = \end{array} \begin{array}{r} 768.0 \\ 394.5 \\ \hline 373.5 \text{ g} \end{array}$$

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
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Acetone distilled. 1047.8 g of acetone soln recovered which contained 60.4% acetone, according to specific gravity, which was .894

$$\text{Percent recovery of acetone} = \frac{632}{800} = 79\%$$

5-22-46 PETN put in 50°C oven 5-20-46

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Gross weight} \\ \text{Dish} \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{r} 669.8 \\ 394.5 \\ \hline 275.3 \end{array}$$

$$5-29-46 \text{ Wt. of dry PETN} = 668.7 - 394.5 = 274.2$$

$$\text{Recovery} = \frac{274.2}{300} = 91.4\%$$

100-365246-137

4-15-46

Preparation of PETNI

Same quantities used as before. Temp. kept bet. 3 and 5°C. PE added to HNO₃ during a period of 2 hrs. 25 min. Longer period of addition was required in order to keep the temperature below 5°C.

Drying at 50°C

Ht. of round glass dish 394.2 g

Time Gross Wt. Diff

4-16-46		
10:30 am	955.5 g	
11:00	953.0	
11:30	949.5	6.0
12:30	940.4	9.1
1:30 pm	930.8	9.6
2:30	920.6	10.2
3:30	910.9	9.7
4:30	899.5	11.4
5:30	891.1	8.4
6:48	878.5	12.6 ✓
7:30	871.4	7.1

Weight of dry material = $\frac{684.1}{394.2} \times 289.9 \text{ g}$

Water driven off = $\frac{955.5}{684.1} \times 271.4 \text{ g}$

Yield = $\frac{289.9}{316} = 91.7\%$

mp 136°C

4-17-46		
10 am	753.1	118.3 ✓
11	744.0	9.1
12	735.6	8.4
1 pm	727.8	7.8
2	720.0	7.8
3	712.1	8.1
4	704.7	7.4
5	698.8	7.9
6	694.6	4.2
7	691.4	3.2

4-18-46		
9:30	684.1	7.3

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 4-2-87 BY 3042/PWT/CIS

100-363040-137

4-16-46

Preparation of PETN

Total weight of acid 850 g (570 ml). PE 136 g.

Put in nitration 140 ml of acid and then slowly added $\frac{1}{6}$ of total PE. Then 80 ml of acid added, and addition of PE continued. This procedure was followed till the end of nitration. (from 11:45 am to 3:20 pm). Washing started at 4:00 pm. Washed with cold water, cold NH_4HCO_3 soln, hot water, and finally with cold water. Another part washed with H_2SO_4 .

Wt. of round glass dish = 394.8 g

4-18-46

11:10 641.1

4:00 pm 670.0

4:45 pm 617.1

70.8 g washed with H_2SO_4 and then washed with H_2O , NH_4HCO_3 , etc.mp 136°C mp 136°C

$$\text{Yield} = \frac{293.1}{316} \times 100 = 92.8\%$$

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100-363040-137

Preparation of PETN

4-22-46

PE
HNO₃ (93%)

129.4 g (recrystallized from
water)
810 g.

Started adding PE at 11:00 am Finished 2:18
Acid and PE added in portions, as in
previous experiment. Washed as in previous
experiment.

MP 136°

$$\text{Yield} = \frac{286.7}{300.1} \times 100 = 95.4\%$$

4-23-46

PE

136 g; HNO₃ 850 g

After filtering from HNO₃, PETN was put back
into fresh HNO₃ and agitated for 1/2 hr.
Filtered & washed as in previous experiment.

MP 137°C

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JW

100-365640-135

4-24-46

PE = 136 g, HNO_3 (93%) - 850 g

All acid put in flask, and PE added during a period of 45 min.

① One portion put back into fresh portion of 93% HNO_3 and agitated for 1/2 hr. Filtering washed with about 5 liters of cold water. Then with ammon carbonate. Followed by cold water. pH of wash water ~~increased~~ ^{decreased} gradually to 5.4. In the morning, color slightly green.

② Another portion was not washed with HNO_3 . Otherwise treated same as above. White crystals. Color did not change because this portion ~~was~~ contained much less water than the first portion.

Dried about 1 g of the latter portion at 50°C over night. In the morning green color.

Wt. of portion not washed with HNO_3	{	586.3	5-3-46	MP 135-136°C
		586.0		
		394.6		
		191.4 g		

Total weight

Wt. of portion washed with 93% HNO_3
5-3-46 MP 135-136°C

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100-365046-137

PETN

PE 136 g

850 g HNO_3

PE added within 1 1/2 hr. Acid decanted and new acid added. This was agitated for over 1/2 hr. Filtered and washed with cold water.

(1) One portion washed with amm. carbonate and then with cold water.

(2) Another portion washed with amm. carbonate then with hot 1% HNO_3 , then with cold water.

(1) Gross wt.
Dish
Net of PETN

664.9
524.6 g
140.3 g

M.P. 136-137

(2) Gross wt.
Dish
Net of PETN

534.8
394.6
140.2

M.P. 136-137

Total PETN = 140.3 + 140.2 = 280.5 g

After drying under vacuum for several days, the portion washed with hot HNO_3 had a strong odor of HNO_3 .

$$\text{Yield} = \frac{280.5}{300.7} = 93.2$$

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
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100-363711-137

6/6/50
JRP

56 AUG 14 1950

Tulisa _____
Lana _____
Glenn _____
Gloria _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Turbo _____
Woir _____
Tale. Rosen _____
Rosen _____
Candy _____

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: July 20, 1950

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: ABRAHAM BROTHMAN
ESPIONAGE - R
Bufile 100-365040

Enclosed is a photostatic copy of BROTHMAN'S testimony before the Grand Jury, SDNY, 7/18/50.

The original of this transcript was obtained from Mr. Donegan who has made usual request that its distribution within the Bureau be limited.

JMC:IM
100-95068

Enc-1

HANDLED BY
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100-365040-138
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ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

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51 AUG 2 1950

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

23

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100-365040-138 enclosure

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 100-21470

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 7/21/50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/8,9,12,14,19- 21/50;7/7,12,18/50	REPORT MADE BY HOLLIS W. BOWERS HWB:mfk
TITLE ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, was			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

G. B. HADLOCK, Executive Director, Office of Rubber Reserve, upon interview, stated he is certain that nothing was contributed by ABRAHAM BROTHMAN and/or Hendricks Manufacturing Company that was used in Buna-S Rubber Program. HADLOCK furnished article entitled "Batch-Continuous Process for Buna-S" written by BROTHMAN and A. P. WEBER and published in March, 1943, magazine, Chemical & Metallurgical Engineering. HADLOCK states Buna-S Process never secret or restricted; however, visitors to plants screened for physical protection of plants. Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, states photograph of ABRAHAM BROTHMAN resembles a young chemical engineer who, in 1931-1932 in New York City, was used in research to develop "stink bombs" for use by Communist Party. U. S. Senate records fail to reveal any new data concerning BROTHMAN.

- R U C -

DETAILS:

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. G. B. HADLOCK, Executive Director, Office of Rubber Reserve, 810 Vermont Avenue, N. W., advised that he has direct contact with all phases of the Buna-S Rubber Program and that he is certain nothing was ever contributed by ABRAHAM BROTHMAN

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383 MAR 4 1961

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		100-365040-139	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 2 - Bureau (100-365040) 2 - Detroit 3 - New York (100-95066) (Encl.) 1 - Philadelphia (Info.) 1 - Pittsburgh (Info.) 2 - Washington Field		JUL 24 1950	RECORDED - 13 INDEXED - 13

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51 AUG 3 1950

ADMINISTRATIVE

and/or the Hendricks Manufacturing Company that was used in the Program. Mr. HADLOCK stated that he is positive that since 1944, when he has had direct control of this Program, that nothing was received from BROTHMAN or HENDRICKS. Mr. HADLOCK pointed out that if any process was submitted to the War Production Board, the Office of Rubber Reserve would have it as the whole Program has been handled by the latter office. Mr. HADLOCK further pointed out that the names of BROTHMAN and HENDRICKS are not included in the Patent Pooling Agreements and the Cross-License Agreements which contained all of the names of the individuals and companies participating in this Program.

Mr. HADLOCK furnished a Report on the Rubber Program, 1940-1945, prepared by the Rubber Reserve Company which, on pages seventy-one through seventy-seven, sets forth the information concerning the Cross-License Agreements and Patent Pooling Agreements as well as names of the companies involved. Mr. HADLOCK referred to this as further indication of the fact that neither BROTHMAN nor the Hendricks Company contributed to the Buna-S Program.

Mr. HADLOCK had the files of the Office of Rubber Reserve searched under the names of ABRAHAM BROTHMAN and Hendricks Manufacturing Company and located a letter dated June 24, 1942, which was directed to Dr. E. R. WEIDLEIN, Technical Advisor, Rubber Reserve Company, Washington, D. C., wherein C. W. WALTON, Technical Coordinator, Synthetic Rubber Division, The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, wrote with reference to a Mr. A. BROTHMAN.

WALTON advised in the letter that BROTHMAN, who was previously employed by the Hendricks Manufacturing Company, had called on him June 24, 1942, and presented detailed blueprints, charts, design data, and calculations on both batch and continuous polymerization plants, in units of 7500 long tons per year. WALTON pointed out that when questioned as to the specific purpose for which the blueprints and design data were to be used, BROTHMAN had stated:

1. He had recently organized a new company called the Chemurgy Design Corporation which had a written agreement with
2. Francisco and Jacobus, New York engineering firm, reputed to be experienced in plant design and construction; and more particularly, whose experience in the construction of synthetic resin plants specially equipped them for the synthetic rubber job.
3. The purpose of the combined efforts of the Chemurgy Design Corporation and Francisco and Jacobus is to engineer and construct polymerization plants for the different rubber companies.

ADMINISTRATIVE

WALTON, in the letter, explained he was quite surprised at the above statements and attempted to convey to BROTHMAN the impossibility of GOODYEAR's using the services of the companies he represents under the then existing conditions of plant standardization. Further, to eliminate any possibility of overlooking improved equipment design contained in BROTHMAN's blueprints, he had suggested that BROTHMAN contact both Mr. MADIGAN and Mr. WEIDLEIN.

WALTON, in the letter, said that among other interesting comments obtained from BROTHMAN was the assertion that they made, installed, a 3-ton-per-day polymerization plant for some company other than one of the large rubber companies and that this plant is now operating on Buna S or Buna N, possibly in continuous fashion. WALTON concluded that he hoped the excerpts from his conversation with BROTHMAN would be of aid and interest to WEIDLEIN in the event that BROTHMAN later contacted WEIDLEIN.

Mr. HADLOCK produced a letter dated July 7, 1942, which had been directed to Dr. C. W. WALTON, mentioned above, by E. R. WEIDLEIN wherein WEIDLEIN advised that A. BROTHMAN approached him several weeks previously with regard to his proposed continuous polymerization plants and that after carefully looking over the details of process, he did not see how they could carry on the necessary experimental work at the time to find out its advantages. WEIDLEIN stated that he would discuss this more in detail with WALTON at the next meeting of the Technical Committee.

Mr. HADLOCK stated that WEIDLEIN is presently the Director of Mellon Institute of Research, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Mr. HADLOCK located in the Miscellaneous Reports Section of the files of the Office of Rubber Reserve an article entitled "Batch-Continuous Process for Buna-S" written by A. BROTHMAN and A. P. WEBER Engineers, The Chemurgy Design Corporation, New York, New York. This article appeared in the March, 1943, issue of the magazine Chemical & Metallurgical Engineering. This article, according to Mr. HADLOCK, is, as its name implies, a process for the continuous operation of a Buna-S plant. Mr. HADLOCK stated that to his knowledge there was no plant in operation based on the article by BROTHMAN and WEBER.

With respect to Buna-S restrictions in 1941 and 1942, Mr. HADLOCK stated that the Buna-S process of making rubber is known to practically every country in Europe and has been known for a number of years and, further, that the process is not secret but that most of the countries did not have the

ADMINISTRATIVE

technical ability to produce Buna-S rubber. He stated that Germany had produced Buna-S rubber and had even made tires out of it prior to the beginning of World War II. He stated that with regard to the plants operated by the United States Government, the Office of Rubber Reserve had tried to have only approved employees in the plants and that insofar as visitors were concerned, they were admitted after they had been screened. Mr. HADLOCK said that they had numerous requests during the war and post-war period from the Russians to go through the Rubber Reserve plant and that they had been successful in keeping them out of all plants with one exception. He said that he had a faint recollection that a Russian delegation was given a "fast trip" through one of the plants due to certain pressure that was brought to bear. He stated that he could not recall the exact circumstances but that he is almost positive that that is the only delegation who went through the plants. He added that the efforts on the part of the Office of Rubber Reserve to keep the Russians out of the plant was due to their own volition and that they had no instructions from anyone in Government security agencies or from the Office of the President to keep the Russians out.

With further regard to the actual production of synthetic rubber, Mr. HADLOCK stated that prior to the beginning of World War II, each of the big four rubber companies in the United States knew the process for making synthetic rubber and had the plants designed on paper, and that the Government, in setting up its program, had taken the best features of each of the big four plants and incorporated them into the Government plants. He said that it was a question of improving the efficiency and the quality of production of synthetic rubber and that there was nothing restricted or secret about the process; as he mentioned above, the general recipe was known all over Europe.

Mr. HADLOCK stated that it is his guess that Buna-S is being produced in Eastern Germany and in Russia at the present time. He said that this is merely rumor information and he has no knowledge nor information of any type that would definitely indicate this to be a fact. He further advised that the Office of Rubber Reserve installed a continuous process of making Buna-S in 1945 and had done so only because the German war was over and materials were available. Furthermore, the production of synthetic rubber was up to a satisfactory level at that time thus enabling Rubber Reserve to change over to the continuous process. He said that the continuous process gives a greater production of rubber. Mr. HADLOCK stated that JOHN P. COE, Vice-President of United States Rubber Corporation, New York, New York, was the original Officer in Charge of the synthetic rubber program for

ADMINISTRATIVE

that company. He said that Mr. JOHN H. C. WENDES, Chief Engineer, United States Rubber Plant, Naugatuck, Connecticut, spent most of his time at the main office of the United States Rubber Corporation in New York, New York. According to Mr. HADLOCK, S. T. CROSSLAND, former Executive Vice-President, Office of Rubber Reserve, and who had a great deal to do with the synthetic program, is presently the Vice-President of the Ethyl Corporation in New York, New York.

Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, was shown pictures of ABRAHAM BROTHMAN and MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ at which time he stated that the picture of BROTHMAN looked like a young chemical engineer that he remembered as being just out of college in 1931 and 1932 and who was a member of either the Young Communist League or the Communist Party. T-1 said that this young chemical engineer was one of a group of about five chemists who were doing research work on "stink bombs" to be used in Communist Party Labor Union activities in the New York and New Jersey areas around 1931 and 1932. He said that they also were doing research on certain acids which were to be mixed with oil and which ingredients were to be used to corrode machinery so that in the event "scabs" took over the plants, the machinery would not be fit to use. T-1 said that he could not recall any of the names of the chemists, nor did he have any idea as to how their names might be determined. He said that he recalled attending a few meetings during which time acids were discussed and the preparation of "stink bombs". He said that he based his recollection of BROTHMAN as one of the young chemists on the fact that BROTHMAN had a "smart-alec and smirking face".

T-1 said that the picture of MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ looked familiar and may have been an individual that he had seen at meetings of the Young Communist League; however, he could not further elaborate as he was not certain of the identity of the person in the Young Communist League. He said he could only say that the picture looked familiar.

Special Agent RAPHAEL I. NIXON contacted Mr. LOUIS J. RUSSELL, Chief Investigator, House Committee on Un-American Activities, who checked the United States Senate records which records failed to reveal any new data concerning ABRAHAM BROTHMAN. The results of a previous check were set forth in the report of Special Agent HOLLIS W. BOWERS dated June 12, 1950, at Washington, D. C., on this matter.

ENCLOSURES TO NEW YORK

2 photostatic copies "Batch-Continuous Process for Buna-S" by A. BROTHMAN and A. P. WEBER.

Report on the Rubber Program 1940-1945

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

ADMINISTRATIVELEAD PAGETHE DETROIT DIVISIONAT DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Will, upon receipt from New York of a 1933 photograph of ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, reinterview Confidential Informant T-1 and display the 1933 photograph of BROTHMAN in an endeavor to effect a positive identification of BROTHMAN as a young chemist who, around 1931-1932, along with others, was conducting research for the Communist Party. Informant T-1 is presently in Washington, D. C.; however, as of July 7, 1950, the informant expected to return to Detroit within two weeks.

THE NEW YORK DIVISIONAT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Will review its files to determine the activities of ABRAHAM BROTHMAN in 1931 and 1932 in an endeavor to determine whether or not he may have been one of the chemists mentioned by Confidential Informant T-1.

Will furnish the Detroit Office a 1933 photograph of ABRAHAM BROTHMAN in order that this photograph can be displayed to Confidential Informant T-1. With reference to a 1933 photograph, reference is made to the New York letter dated June 13, 1950, wherein a 1933 photograph of BROTHMAN was enclosed for the specific attention of the Baltimore Office. It is to be noted that ABRAHAM BROTHMAN graduated from Columbia University in 1933 as a chemical engineer and has admitted membership in the Young Communist League while at Columbia.

Will consider interviewing SIDNEY MASON, 724 Stone Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, (phone ST. 3-0820) who, according to Informant T-1, quit the Communist Party in late 1947 or early 1948 and who may recall more information about the young chemists who were conducting research for the Communist Party around 1931-1932.

Information copies of this report have been designated for the Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Offices as those offices may, in the future, conduct investigation concerning this matter.

ADMINISTRATIVE

INFORMANT PAGE

T-1 - JOSEPH ZACK KORNFEDEK

REFERENCES: Report of Special Agent HOLLIS W. BOWERS dated June 12, 1950, at Washington, D. C.
New York Letter dated June 13, 1950
New York Teletype dated June 13, 1950, 7:05 p. m.
New York Teletype dated June 13, 1950, 10:15 p. m.
New York Teletype dated June 14, 1950
Washington Field Office Teletype dated June 14, 1950
Detroit Teletype dated June 15, 1950
Bureau Letter dated June 19, 1950

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 17 1950

TELETYPE

WASH 6 NEW YORK 5 NEWARK 3 FROM PHILA 6-17-50 1.54 PM EDST MTP

DIRECTOR AND SACS

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, ESPIONAGE-R. WHEN INTERVIEWED BY PHILADELPHIA AGENTS, THOMAS L. BLACK SAID THAT IN NINETEEN FORTYFIVE, HARRY GOLD CAME TO BLACK-S NEWARK APARTMENT AND SAID A MAN IN NEW YORK WHO WAS AN EXPERT ON MIXING EQUIPMENT HAD BEEN FURNISHING HIM INFORMATION AND WAS GOING TO GIVE MORE. GOLD ASKED IF BLACK KNEW A STENOGRAPHER FAMILIAR WITH TECHNICAL TERMS WHO COULD TAKE DICTATION. BLACK INTRODUCED GOLD TO GIRL NAMED JENNIE ZABEROUKA /PH/. THIS GIRL NOW MARRIED AND PRESENT NAME UNKNOWN. HER FATHER, WILLIAM, AND MOTHER, ANNA, LIVE IN NEWARK OR IRVINGTON, N. J. AND IS ONLY FAMILY BY THAT NAME IN TELEPHONE BOOK. BLACK SAID NAME GIVEN ABOVE MAY NOT BE EXACT, BUT MEANS BLIZZARD IN UKRAINIEN. JENNIE ZABEROUKA MADE SEVERAL TRIPS TO NEW YORK WITH GOLD TO TRANSCRIBE INFORMATION.

END OF PAGE ONE

71 JUL 31 1950

RECORDED - 6
INDEXED - 6

100-26540-740
JUL 18 1950
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65-57449-1

RECEIVED BY
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BLACK SAID JENNIE NOT INVOLVED EXCEPT AS GOLD-S TEMPORARY EMPLOYEE
AND HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF PURPOSE OF TRIP. BLACK IS CERTAIN DICTATION
TAKEN FROM BROTHMAN, BECAUSE HE KNOWS BROTHMAN TO BE EXPERT ON
MIXING MACHINERY WHO NEVER WRITES ANYTHING DOWN AND SPEAKS IN DIS-
JOINTED IDEAS WHICH ARE BEST COMMUNICATED BY TRANSCRIBING IN SHORT-
HAND. BLACK ALSO SAID THAT WHEN GOLD THOUGHT HE MIGHT BE DRAFTED IN
EARLY FORTYTWO, HE TOLD BLACK THAT HIS SOVIET SUPERIOR WANTED BLACK
TO TAKE OVER GOLD-S CONTACTS WITH BROTHMAN. SOVIETS WANTED BROTHMAN
CONTACTED BY MAN WITH TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE. BLACK REFUSED BECAUSE HE
WAS TRYING TO AVOID CONNECTION WITH SOVIET ESPIONAGE AND GOLD NEVER
MENTIONED PROPOSAL AGAIN. NEWARK LOCATE JENNIE ZAVEROUKA THROUGH HER
PARENTS AND ARRANGE INTERVIEW. GOLD WILL BE QUESTIONED RE HIS
EMPLOYMENT OF JENNIE.

CORNELIUS

END

WA

PH R 6 W WA NRJ

PH YOU STILL THERE YES THIS IS PH

THIS IS NK ON MESSAGE JUST SENT COULD YOU TELL ME CORRECT SPELLING
OF "JENNIE-S" LAST NAME

JENNIE ZAVEROUKA PARENTHESIS PHONETIC END PARENTHESIS

*cc. Mr. Belmont
Mr. Ladd*

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: July 26, 1950

FROM : SAC, New York

22921

SUBJECT: ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, was
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bufile 100-365040)

Rebulet 7/13/50

While being interviewed on June 15, 1950 ELIZABETH L. BENTLEY reiterated her account of BROTHMAN'S having lost his contact subsequent to her turning him over. At this time she recalled vaguely that BROTHMAN had called GOLOS rather than her in an attempt to reestablish contact.

It was pointed out to her that at an earlier point in the interview she had stated that BROTHMAN was purposely kept in ignorance of any means of contacting either her or GOLOS, and that all overtures were made by them telephonically. She immediately confirmed the truth of this and stated that her recollection of BROTHMAN'S having called her or GOLOS was necessarily incorrect, since he had never had the telephone number of either. She later came to the conclusion that some other agent whom they were handling had actually been the one involved, and not BROTHMAN at all.

She was positive that she had never again seen BROTHMAN after he was turned over to the new contact whose identity she never knew. Consequently BROTHMAN'S testimony that he never saw "Helen" after being turned over to GOLD appears to be correct.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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RMK:APK
100-95068

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INDEXED - 44
EX-16

100-365040-144
JUL 27 1950
12

56 AUG 4 1950

The Attorney General

July 26, 1950

Director, FBI

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-2-87 BY 3042/PWT/PLS

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified 10/6/5
WFO 8-2335-1015

In order to supplement the information previously furnished to you with respect to Abraham Brothman, I am furnishing you with the substance of additional statements made by Harry Gold on July 19, 1950, in further substantiation of his belief that Brothman was cognizant of the fact that he, Gold, was a Soviet espionage agent.

In accordance with Harry Gold's recent statement he indicated that in November, 1943, he met his Russian contact Semenov in New York City and was informed that they would conduct no business that evening but were going to celebrate. He stated that he and Semenov thereupon went to a bar in the Park Central Hotel in New York City, and after their arrival there he was informed by Semenov that he, Gold, had been awarded the Order of the Red Star for his outstanding work in behalf of the Soviets. The written order making this award was exhibited to him by Semenov and he recalled that one of the privileges attached to the award was free trolley rides in the City of Moscow.

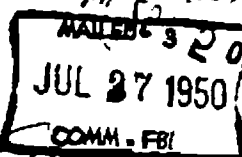
During his conversation with Semenov on this occasion he was informed that his Soviet superiors would now insist upon his taking money from the Soviets for expenses incurred in connection with his travel and espionage activities. He stated, however, that he never received any expense money from Semenov but did receive certain sums from his Russian contact Semenov.

Gold advised that shortly after he received this award from Semenov and possibly during the month of November, 1943, he advised Abraham Brothman that he had received the Order of the Red Star. It was his recollection that Brothman did not seem at all interested. During the same month he also informed Thomas L. Black about his having received this award.

Gold advised that sometime subsequent to this, Brothman had apparently told some of his fellow associates that he, Brothman, had received an award from the Soviets for legitimate work which he had done for the Soviets. It was his understanding that Brothman had so informed Oscar Taro, Jules Korchien, Miriam Moskowitz and Sol Fapst.

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According to Gold, on an occasion during 1946 when he and Fanzhel were at Brothman's place in Poughkeepsie, New York, finishing up some work on the vitamin process which Brothman hoped to sell to the Soviet Union, Fanzhel said to him during a walk, "After all, we must make a pretty good chance of it."



AUG 2 1950

100-365040-142

C. H. H. Jr.

getting the contract since the Soviets must know about it since they gave him an award." He stated that Fanchel again on a subsequent occasion mentioned to him the fact that Brothman had received an award from the Soviet Government. He indicated that it was not until sometime later when he and Philip Levine had gone to Fanchel's home that he, Gold, when specifically asked whether it was true that Brothman had received this award informed them that he knew for a fact that the story was false.

Gold stated further that upon leaving a conference in 1948 at the time he severed his connections with Brothman's company he was again asked by Levine whether it was true that Brothman had received an award from the Soviet Union. On this occasion Gold stated that he was so incensed at Brothman that he told Levine it was actually he, Gold, who had received the award and not Brothman. Levine at the time told him that he shouldn't have given him that information and they agreed to forget about the whole incident.

In December, 1949, when Gold attended a chemical show in New York City he visited the home of Oscar Vago, at which time during the conversation Vago asked him whether Brothman actually received an award from the Soviet Union. Gold stated that he merely informed Vago that some time the true story would come out. During this conversation with Vago, Vago made mention of the fact that Brothman had told him on one occasion that his, Brothman's, work for the Russians had been worth the work of one or two brigades of men. With regard to this latter statement, Gold advised that he recalled during the meeting between his Russian contact Semenov, Brothman and Gold in the Hotel Lincoln in New York City Semenov in his attempt to flatter Brothman had told him that his work which he had submitted to the Soviet Union was equal to the efforts of one or two brigades of men. (Phila tel 7-19-50)

cc - Assistant Attorney General James M. McInerney

100-365040

Copy;bw

Assistant Attorney General James M. McInerney July 26, 1950

Director, FBI

THOMAS L. BLACK; ABRAHAM
BROTHMAN; HARRY GOLD; ET AL
ESPIONAGE - R

CONFIDENTIAL

On July 20, 1950, I forwarded a memorandum to the Attorney General in the above-entitled matter, a copy of which was directed to your attention. You will recall that this memorandum was for the purpose of assisting you in considering the possibility of instituting prosecutive action against Thomas L. Black, Abraham Brothman, Harry Gold and others charging them in a general conspiracy to violate the Federal Espionage Statute.

It will be appreciated if you will advise me as to your opinion with regard to this matter.

EHE:jam

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/18/86 BY 3042000/PLH

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APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
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DATE 10/21/77 *WPC*

51 AUG 3 1950

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 19 1950

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

WASHINGTON 17 NEW YORK 3 FROM PHILA

7-19-50

10-50

DIRECTOR AND SAC

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-2-87 BY 3042 PWT/CLE/STEEN

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, ESP - R. HARRY GOLD STATED IN INTERVIEW THIS
DATE THAT IN APPROXIMATELY NOV., FORTYTHREE, HE MET HIS RUSSIAN
CONTACT, SEMENOV, IN NEW YORK. SEMENOV TOLD GOLD THERE WOULD BE NO
BUSINESS CONDUCTED THAT EVENING, THAT THEY WERE GOING TO CELEBRATE.
GOLD SAID HE AND SEMENOV WENT TO THE BAR IN THE PARK CENTRAL HOTEL
IN NYC. GOLD SAID WHILE THEY WERE SEATED AT A TABLE, SEMENOV INFORMED
GOLD THE LATTER HAD BEEN AWARDED THE ORDER OF THE RED STAR FOR HIS
OUTSTANDING WORK IN BEHALF OF THE SOVIETS. GOLD SAID SEMENOV SHOWED
HIM THE WRITTEN ORDER MAKING THIS AWARD. GOLD SAID HE RECALLS ONE
OF THE PRIVILEGES ATTACHED TO THIS AWARD WAS FREE TROLLEY RIDES IN
THE CITY OF MOSCOW. GOLD ALSO SAID AT THIS TIME SEMENOV TOLD HIM HIS
SOVIET SUPERIORS WOULD NOW INSIST UPON GOLD TAKING MONEY FROM THE
SOVIETS FOR EXPENSES INCURRED IN GOLD-S TRAVEL IN CONNECTION WITH HIS
ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES. GOLD SAID HE NEVER RECEIVED ANY EXPENSE MONEY
FROM SEMENOV BUT DID RECEIVE CERTAIN SUMS FROM YAKOVLEV. THESE SUMS
WERE POINTED OUT IN PHILA TELETYPE DATED JULY EIGHTEEN UNDER CAPTION
"HARRY GOLD, ESP - R". GOLD SAID THAT SHORTLY AFTER HE RECEIVED
THIS AWARD FROM SEMENOV AND PROBABLY DURING SAME MONTH, I. E. NOV.,
FORTYTHREE, GOLD TOLD ABRAHAM BROTHMAN HE HAD RECEIVED THE ORDER OF

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END PAGE ONE

RECORDED
INDEXED - 6
100-365040-143
JUL 17 1950

PAGE TWO

THE RED STAR. GOLD SAID THAT BROTHMAN DID NOT SEEM AT ALL INTERESTED. GOLD SAID DURING SAME MONTH HE ALSO TOLD THOMAS L. BLACK ABOUT HAVING RECEIVED THIS AWARD. GOLD SAID THAT SUBSEQUENT TO THIS TIME, I. E. NOV., FORTYTHREE, BROTHMAN TOLD SOME OF HIS FELLOW ASSOCIATES THAT HE, BROTHMAN, HAD RECEIVED AN AWARD FROM SOVIETS FOR LEGITIMATE WORK WHICH BROTHMAN HAD DONE FOR THE SOVIETS. GOLD SAID THAT AMONG THESE FELLOW EMPLOYEES WHO WERE TOLD BY BROTHMAN THAT BROTHMAN HAD RECEIVED AN AWARD WERE OSCAR VAGO, JULES KORCHEIN, MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ, AND SOL FANSHILL. GOLD RECALLS THAT SOME TIME DURING NINETEEN FORTYSIX, HE AND FANSHILL WERE AT BROTHMAN-S PLACE IN PEEKSKILL, NY, WHERE THEY WERE FINISHING UP SOME WORK ON A VITAMIN PROCESS WHICH BROTHMAN HOPED TO SELL TO THE SOVIET UNION. GOLD RECALLS THAT FANSHILL SAID TO HIM DURING A WALK, "AFTER ALL, WE MUST STAND A PRETTY GOOD CHANCE OF GETTING THE CONTRACT SINCE THE SOVIETS MUST KNOW ABOUT ABE SINCE THEY GAVE HIM AN AWARD." GOLD RECALLS THAT FANSHILL AGAIN MENTIONED THE STORY ABOUT BROTHMAN RECEIVING AN AWARD AND GOLD PLACES THIS AT SOME TIME WHILE BROTHMAN WAS IN SWITZERLAND IN NINETEEN FORTYSIX OR AT APPROXIMATELY THAT TIME. GOLD SAID HE AND PHILIP LEVINE WENT TO FANSHILL-S HOUSE. GOLD SAID THAT FANSHILL

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

ASKED GOLD IF IT WAS TRUE THAT BROTHMAN HAD RECEIVED THIS AWARD. GOLD SAID THAT HE LAUGHED AND INTIMATED THAT HE KNEW FOR A FACT THE STORY WAS FALSE. GOLD ALSO STATED THAT JUST ABOUT TIME THAT HE LEFT BROTHMAN-S EMPLOY IN NY AND A DAY OR TWO SUBSEQUENT TO OCCASION WHEN GOLD AND BROTHMAN ASSOCIATES HAD A CONFERENCE, WHICH RESULTED IN GOLD AND OTHERS LEAVING, THAT GOLD AND PHILIP LEVINE LEFT BUILDING TOGETHER. GOLD SAID LEVINE ASKED HIM AT TIME IF IT WAS TRUE THAT BROTHMAN HAD RECEIVED AN AWARD FROM SOVIET UNION. GOLD SAID THAT HE WAS SO INCENSED AT BROTHMAN THAT HE UNTHINKINGLY SAID TO LEVINE THAT IT WAS HE, GOLD, WHO HAD RECEIVED THE AWARD AND NOT BROTHMAN. GOLD RECALLS THAT LEVINE USED AN OATH AND SAID, QUOTE, HARRY, YOU SHOULDN-T HAVE SAID THAT, UNQUOTE. GOLD SAID HE RECALLED LEVINE GOING ALMOST WHITE WHEN GOLD HAD TOLD HIM ABOUT THE AWARD. GOLD SAID HE ANSWERED QUOTE, YES, I SHOULDN-T HAVE SAID THAT, LET-S LEAVE IT THAT I NEVER SAID ANYTHING. LET-S WIPE OUT THE WHOLE INCIDENT, UNQUOTE. GOLD ADVISED THAT ON EITHER THE FIRST OR SECOND FRIDAY IN DEC., FORTYNINE, HE WENT TO NYC TO CHEMICAL SHOW AND WHILE THERE VISITED OSCAR VAGO AT LATTER-S HOME. MOST OF CONVERSATION CONSISTED OF THEIR RESPECTIVE GRIPEs AGAINST BROTHMAN AND DURING THIS CONVERSATION VAGO ASKED GOLD WHETHER BROTHMAN ACTUALLY RECEIVED AN AWARD FROM SOVIET UNION. GOLD LAUGHED AND WHEN VAGO WANTED TO KNOW WHY, GOLD SAID THAT SOME TIME THE TRUE STORY WOULD COME OUT, BUT DID NOT TELL VAGO THAT IT WAS GOLD WHO RECEIVED THE AWARD. DURING THIS

END PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

CONVERSATION BETWEEN GOLD AND VAGO, VAGO ALSO MADE MENTION OF FACT, BROTHMAN HAD ONCE TOLD VAGO THAT HIS WORK FOR RUSSIANS HAD BEEN WORTH THE WORK OF ONE OR TWO BRIGADES OF MEN TO THE RUSSIANS. IN CONNECTION WITH THIS, GOLD ADVISED HE RECALLS THAT DURING MEETING BETWEEN SEMENOV, BROTHMAN, AND GOLD IN THE HOTEL LINCOLN, NYC, THAT SEMENOV IN HIS ATTEMPTS TO FLATTER BROTHMAN, HAD TOLD HIM AT THAT TIME THAT BROTHMAN-S WORK WHICH HE HAD SUBMITTED TO SOVIET UNION WAS EQUAL TO EFFORTS OF ONE OR TWO BRIGADES OF MEN.

CORNELIUS

WA PL S HOLD NY AAD PLS

NY PH R 3 NYC CJJ

CC: MR. BELMONT
MR. LAMPHERE

SAC, New York

July 26, 1950

Director, FBI

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN

ESPIONAGE - R

Bureau File 100-365045 - 43

RECORDED - 8

Reference is made to the teletype from the Philadelphia Division dated July 19, 1950, in which information is set forth concerning Gold's having received the Order of the Red Star as an award for his outstanding work in behalf of the Soviets.

It is requested that at the time of your reinterview with Oscar Vago and Sol Fashel as previously requested by my letter of July 25, 1950, that they be interviewed concerning the statements made by Brothman concerning his having received an award from the Soviets as indicated in this teletype.

It is suggested that this matter be given your expeditious attention in view of the possible importance of this information in proving Brothman's knowledge of Gold's espionage activities in connection with the possible prosecution of Brothman in a general conspiracy with Gold and Black to commit espionage. (phila tel 7-19-50)

cc - Philadelphia

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-2-87 BY 3042/PJ/CB

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RECEIVED READING ROOM
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: July 29, 1950

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: ABRAHAM BROTHMAN
ESPIONAGE - R

At 5:32 p. m. on July 29, 1950, ASAC Whelan at New York advised that United States Attorney Saypol has informed him that there was no judge or U.S.C. available, and that Saypol had authorized him to place Brothman and Moskowitz in the House of Detention until Monday, July 31, at which time they will be arraigned.

WFW:lw lv

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EX-16

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55 AUG 24 1950

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: ABRAHAM BROTHMAN
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: July 29, 1950

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

At 7:40 p.m., on July 29, 1950, Special Agent Robert R. Granville at New York advised that Brothman and Moskowitz arrived at office at 5:45 p.m. and were fingerprinted and photographed. Brothman signed his prints but Moskowitz refused. Granville stated both refused to give statement and both were given opportunity to contact an attorney. He advised they contacted William L. Messing, 350-5th Avenue, New York City.

Granville also advised that while at the office both were offered dinner but refused.

Moskowitz departed from office 7:30 p.m., enroute Women's House of Detention, and Brothman left at 7:32 p.m., enroute Federal House of Detention.

Granville repeated what ASAC Whelan had informed earlier regarding lack of judge and U.S.C., and that both would be arraigned Monday, July 31.

WFW:lm lw

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
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EX-42

84

EX-42
31 DEC 1950
FBI
RECEIVED-TOLSON

457
55 AUG 24 1950

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: ABRAHAM BROTHMAN
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: July 29, 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-2-87 BY 3042 PWT/US

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

At 11:45 A.M., on July 29th, ASAC Whelan of New York advised that the Federal Grand Jury was in session and that Harry Gold was appearing before them, together with the two court reporters who took down the testimony of Brothman in his appearance before the Grand Jury in 1947. It was stated that these will probably be the only three witnesses. Mr. Whelan advised that United States Attorney Saypol has informed him that there is a distinct possibility that the Grand Jury will also indict Miriam Moskowitz, secretary and partner of Brothman, for her part in obstructing justice.

Mr. Whelan advised that according to Clark Ryan, the attorney drawing up the possible indictment, two counts are contemplated. The first is against Brothman and Moskowitz, charging conspiracy to defraud the U. S. Government by concocting a false story for Brothman to give the Grand Jury in 1947. The second count is against Brothman alone, charging conspiracy to influence a Government witness. This latter refers to his influencing Gold to give a false story.

Mr. Whelan advised that it still was not certain what statute would be utilized, but it appeared that Section 88 of Title 18, the Conspiracy Statute, would be used inasmuch as this is a felony, whereas Section 1503 (Obstruction of Justice), under the old statute existent in 1947, was merely a misdemeanor.

Mr. Whelan further advised that Brothman and Moskowitz are presently under surveillance, en route by automobile to Clifton, New Jersey. They packed suitcases this morning and it appears they are going to spend the week end together somewhere in New Jersey. In the event an indictment is returned, they will be picked up by the surveilling Agents.

I advised Mr. Whelan that if they are apprehended they should be brought back separately to New York, inasmuch as Moskowitz is the stronger of the two and it may be possible to get Brothman to talk.

AHB:RFF

RECORDED - 102
INDEXED - 102

100-365040-146
AUG 1 1950

EX-42

Memorandum to Mr. Ladd
Re--ABRAHAM BROTHMAN

In view of the fact that Moskowitz may be indicted and some background on her will be necessary, at my request Supervisor Granville at New York furnished me background information on Moskowitz, which was given to Supervisor Lamphere.

Mr. Holloman in Division 4 was advised of the possibility of the Moskowitz indictment in order that the press release could be changed accordingly, if necessary.

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of
Investigation
James M. McInerney, Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

July 31, 1950

JMMoI:smr

THOMAS L. BLACK; ABRAHAM BROTHMAN;
HARRY GOLD; ET AL
Espionage - R

146-41-15-131
146-41-15-132
146-41-15-114

Reference is made to your memorandum dated July 20, 1950, addressed to the Attorney General, in the above entitled case, in which you suggest the possibility of charging the above named subjects in a general conspiracy to violate the espionage statutes.

Such a conspiracy would, of course, have to involve an illegal agreement to transmit information relating to the national defense to a foreign government in time of war with the specific intent defined by the statute.

This matter is and has been receiving our consideration and attention. Harry Gold is already indicted and has pleaded guilty to this offense. Jacob Golos is dead. Semem Markovich Semenov and Anatoli A. Yakovlev are out of the jurisdiction.

With respect to Abraham Brothman, he was indicted on July 29 for obstruction of justice. In an espionage case against Brothman it would, of course, be necessary to establish some of the elements of the offense, that he agreed to furnish information relating to the national defense. It does not appear from an analysis of the nine specifications as to the available evidence set forth in the reference memorandum that there is evidence on this point.

You know, of course, of the necessity of proof in this regard. On page 7 of your memorandum of July 5, 1950 in the Abraham Brothman case you state:

"It might be noted that appropriate inquiry is being made to determine whether any of the above material might be considered as classified or restricted material as coming within the purview of the Espionage Statute."

We have not as yet been informed as to the outcome of this inquiry and do not know whether any responsible or qualified witness has been found who will testify that the Brothman material related to the National defense and was not in the public domain.

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What has been said of the situation with respect to the present shortcomings in the Abraham Brothman case applies also to the situation with respect to Thomas L. Black and need not be repeated.

We have of course proceeded against Brothman on other charges since the receipt of the reference memorandum but we will continue to give consideration and study to possible espionage charges against Brothman and Black in the light of past and future investigations of their cases. We received the nine investigative reports in the Black case on July 28, 1950, transmitted by your memorandum of July 26, 1950, and are now reviewing them.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. LADD

DATE: July 18, 1950

FROM : A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: ABRAHAM BROTHMAN
ESPIONAGE - R.

☒ Tolson
☒ Ladd
☒ Clegg
☒ Glavin
☒ Nichols
☒ Rosen
☒ Tracy
☒ Harbo
☒ Mohr
☒ Tele. Room
☒ Nease
☒ Gandy

Mr. Tom Donegan called on the morning of July 18, to advise that after careful consideration of the Brothman case, he does not believe it is possible to have Brothman indicted for perjury on the basis of his testimony before the Grand Jury in 1947. Mr. Donegan advised that Bentley's testimony reflects that she told Brothman that she would put him in touch with someone else and Gold's testimony in 1947 reflects that he knew Bentley and Gold. Mr. Donegan felt that the only witness against Brothman would be Gold, inasmuch as Gold has now changes his story and that Gold's testimony alone would be insufficient on a perjury charge. Mr. Donegan advised that Brothman is refusing to answer questions at his current appearance before the Grand Jury, and is using as a basis fear of self-incrimination, Donegan is trying to get him to change his mind.

Mr. Donegan advised that he has discussed with Mr. McInerney, of the Department, the possibility of indicting Brothman together with several of the other individuals in this case, such as Gold, Black, etc., on a general conspiracy charge, as he feels that a charge against Brothman might stand up under these circumstances. He advised he is following with the Department on this.

We are presently considering the possibility of a conspiracy involving Brothman, Black, Ferdinand Heller, and possibly others, to see whether such a conspiracy charge would have any possibility of success. If this appears feasible, we will send a memorandum to the Attorney General, suggesting that his consideration be given to it.

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EX-16

100-365040-147

JUL 21 1950

JUL 28 1950

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR

5-EL

cc: Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Hennrich

The Attorney General

July 20, 1950

Director, FBI

THOMAS L. BLACK; ABRAHAM
BROTHMAN; HARRY GOLD; ET AL
ESPIONAGE - R

RECORDED - 31
EX-16

100-365040-147

For your assistance in considering the possibility of instituting prosecutive action against Thomas L. Black, Abraham Brothman, Harry Gold, and others, charging them in a general conspiracy to violate the Federal Espionage Statute, I am setting forth hereinafter certain facts which I feel merit serious consideration with respect to this matter. It is noted that you have previously been furnished with memoranda setting forth in detail information concerning the above individuals.

For your information, the investigation has definitely shown that during the period from 1934 to 1945, there existed in this country a Soviet espionage network, wherein certain individuals, such as, Gaik B. Ovakimian, Jacob Golos, Semen Markovich Semenov, Anatoli A. Yakovlev, and others, obtained information pertaining to national defense and industrial matters from American contacts, which information they thereafter transmitted through channels to the Soviet Union. It can be definitely shown that a portion of this information was of a classified and restricted nature and was obtained during the wartime period. The prosecution for such acts would not be barred by the Statute of Limitations. Testimony concerning the operation of this Soviet espionage network can be obtained through Elisabeth Terrill Bentley, Ferdinand P. Heller and Alfred Dean Black. It also can be established through the testimony of or signed statements executed by Harry Gold and Thomas L. Black.

In connection with the conspiracy involving Black, Brothman and Gold, it is believed that evidence can be produced with respect to the following phases of the conspiracy:

(1) The testimony of or the signed statements executed by Black and Gold would establish that Thomas L. Black, in the latter part of 1934, in New York City, introduced Gold to Paul Smith, a Soviet agent, and that thereafter both Black and Gold furnished information to Smith for transmittal to the Soviet Union.

(2) The testimony of or the signed statement executed by Harry Gold would establish that Brothman was brought into the conspiracy in September, 1941, when Brothman, who was previously furnishing information to Jacob Golos and Elisabeth Terrill Bentley for transmission to the Soviet Union, was turned over to Gold as his future contact for such activity.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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EFE:cas

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JUL 21 1950

COMM - FBI

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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF DATE 7/21/50

Further, that Gold's instructions to handle Brothman's information were received by him through his contact, Semenov. Brothman, however, received instructions to meet his new contact through Bentley, who was acting under the directions of Golos. In addition to Gold's testimony along this line, Brothman, in his oral statement, as well as his testimony before the Federal Grand Jury on July 22, 1947, corroborated the information to the effect that arrangements for his meeting with Gold were made through Bentley and Golos.

(3) The testimony of or signed statements executed by Gold and Black would establish that in 1942 Black arranged for the services of one Jean Niemasek, nee Zawyrucka, to serve as a stenographer for Gold to assist in the transcribing of information furnished by Brothman to Gold. She would further be in a position to testify that thereafter she accompanied Gold on six occasions to an office where Gold and Brothman dictated to her and furnished her with longhand notes on certain material which she thereafter transcribed and turned over to Gold.

(4) Testimony could be furnished by representatives of the FBI to the effect that at the time of the arrest of Harry Gold, and subsequent thereto, under a voluntary consent to search executed by Gold, there were located at Gold's residence in Philadelphia certain longhand reports and blueprints pertaining to a magnesium powder plant, magnesium powder, the "Buna-S" process, and "aerosol," all of which Gold identified as having been obtained from Brothman for transmission to the Soviet Union.

(5) Through the testimony or signed statement of Harry Gold, it could be shown that during the latter part of 1942 or early 1943, Brothman met and had a conversation with Semenov at the Hotel Lincoln in New York City, at which time Semenov praised Brothman for his wonderful work in behalf of the Soviet Union and indicated to him the value of the "Buna-S" information which was previously furnished to the Soviets by Brothman. The testimony of Black or the signed statement executed by him would establish the fact that in early 1936, Black was turned over by his previous Soviet contact, Paul Petersen, to one "George," whom he identified as "Semenov."

(6) The testimony of or signed statement executed by Harry Gold would establish that as part of his activity in behalf of the network he obtained information concerning atomic energy from Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs and David Greenglass, which information was transmitted by him to the Soviet Union.

(7) Through the testimony of Gold or his signed statement, it could be established that on an occasion in 1946, he informed Brothman of the fact that he had obtained atomic energy information for the Soviets from Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs.

(8) By the admission of Black as appearing in his signed statement, it could be established that Black was informed by Gold to the effect that he (Gold) was the American contact of Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs, and that he had furnished information concerning the atomic bomb to the Soviet Union. According to this statement, Gold told Black of his connection with Fuchs shortly after the arrest of Fuchs in England.

(9) Through the testimony of David Greenglass, Alfred Dean Black and Ferdinand Heller, additional evidence as to Gold's espionage activities in behalf of the Soviets could be established.

It is suggested for your consideration that in the event an indictment is returned against Black, Brothman and Gold in connection with this matter, such individuals as Greenglass, Black and Heller, although named as co-conspirators, but not charged in the indictment, may be used as witnesses in establishing certain of the necessary facts as to the existence of and overt acts committed in pursuance of the conspiracy.

cc: Assistant Attorney General James M. McInerney

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: August 1, 1950

FROM : SAC, NEWARK

SUBJECT: ABRAHAM BROTHMAN
ESPIONAGE - R
-----ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-2-87 BY 3042/RJT/CK

Re Newark teletype dated July 31, 1950, to Bureau and New York.

Mr. ALFRED LEWISON, President of Industrial Process Engineers, 8 Lister Avenue, Newark 5, New Jersey, and his attorney ALBERT L. ZORN volunteered the following information on July 31, 1950, at the Newark Office concerning ABRAHAM BROTHMAN.

The reason for Mr. LEWISON's visit was to aid the government in their investigation of ABRAHAM BROTHMAN and MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ and also to clear his company of any stigma which might attach after learning of their connection with his company.

Mr. LEWISON advised that he met ABRAHAM BROTHMAN in 1945 when the subject answered an ad for a chemical engineer. At that time no agreement was made between Mr. LEWISON and the subject, but later in 1949 the subject was employed as a consultant for the Industrial Process Engineers. Later, on May 23, 1950, a new subsidiary corporation was formed called the Process Plants Division of the Industrial Process Engineers, but before any business was transacted the corporation's by-laws were amended on July 6, 1950.

This corporation was to employ ABRAHAM BROTHMAN and Associates of 2928 - 41st Avenue, Long Island City, New York, as the consultant at \$100 a week plus commission on sales. MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ was mentioned as a partner of ABRAHAM BROTHMAN.

A copy of the agreement between the Industrial Process Engineers and BROTHMAN and MOSKOWITZ showing the exact duties of ABRAHAM BROTHMAN is being enclosed to New York.

It is noted on pages 5 and 6 of this enclosed agreement subject BROTHMAN had previously entered other contracts with Louza Electrizzitats Gesellschaft and Chemische Fabrika of Basle, Switzerland, and with J. Pomeraniec of London, England.

CC New York (1 enclosure)

NK 100-33638
SAL:EVLRECORDED - 103/100-365040-148
AUG 2 1950INDEXED - 103
X-42COPIES DESTROYED
883 MAR 4 1963

NK 100-33638

From this interview it was also learned that one EMIL BARISH, a mechanical engineer still employed by Mr. LEWISON's company, was once employed by subject BROTHMAN and, according to LEWISON, Mr. BARISH would be in a position to know of the various activities of subject BROTHMAN.

Mr. LEWISON also advised that back in 1945 when subject answered Mr. LEWISON's ad, he was accompanied by a chemist named RIDTO (first name unknown) who, according to Mr. LEWISON, still operates a paint plant somewhere in Brooklyn, New York.

Mr. LEWISON advised that he would gladly aid the F.B.I. in any manner and would be available for any further interviews at his office any time the F.B.I. desired.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

DATE: July 29, 1950

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: ABRAHAM BROTHMAN
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

At 2:25 P.M., on July 29, 1950, ASAC Whelan at New York advised that the Federal Grand Jury had voted at 2:20 P.M. to return a true bill against Brothman and Moskowitz. The indictment covers the following:

Count No. 1 - That Brothman and Moskowitz conspired to defraud the Government and to obstruct and impede the administration of justice in violation of Title 18, U. S. Code, Section 241 (1946 Edition); that the defendants well knew that a Federal Grand Jury was in session, considering espionage matters and other possible violations of Federal criminal statutes, in 1947; that as part of the conspiracy, Brothman and Gold made up a fictitious story regarding their association and association with others; that as part of the conspiracy, Brothman would give a false story to the Grand Jury; that as part of the conspiracy, Brothman would tell Gold of his testimony so that Gold could testify falsely likewise, and that as part of the conspiracy, Gold would give false testimony before the Grand Jury in conformance with their agreement.

The overt acts under this count are:

- (1) Brothman testified on or about July 22, 1947, before the Grand Jury.
- (2) Gold testified on or about July 31, 1947, before the Grand Jury.
- (3) In furtherance of the conspiracy, in July 1947, Gold had a conversation with Thomas Kiernan.
- (4) In May 1947, Gold and Brothman met at Pennsylvania Station in the Southern District of New York.

Count No. 1 charges violation of Title 18, U. S. Code, Section 88 (Conspiracy Statute).

Count No. 2 - That on July 31, 1947, Brothman knowingly and to impede justice influenced Gold to give false testimony before the Federal Grand Jury in violation of Title 18, U. S. Code, Section 241.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-2-87 BY 3042/pls

AHB:EFF

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AUG 2 1950

Memorandum to Mr. Ladd
Re--ABRAHAM BROTHMAN

Mr. Whelan advised that the indictment will be handed up to the Judge after which a bench warrant will be drawn and the Agents will pick up Brothman and Moskowitz. I requested that he advise me immediately that the arrests had been made in order that the press release could be considered.

*Mr. Whelan
called Mr. Nichols
at approx 2:50 pm
& advised warrant
signed & arrests
made
Q*

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 12 1950

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON 14 NEW YORK 7 FROM PHILA 7-12-50

DIRECTOR AND SAC.....U R G E N T

Mr. Tolson	/
Mr. Ladd	/
Mr. Clegg	/
Mr. Glavin	/
Mr. Nichols	/
Mr. Rosen	/
Mr. Tracy	/
Mr. Harbo	/
Mr. Belmont	/
Mr. Mohr	/
Tele. Room	/
Mr. Nease	/
Miss Gandy	/

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-2-87 BY 3042

BRAHAM BROTHMAN, ESPIONAGE R. ON JULY TWELVE LAST ^{HARRY} ~~GOLD~~ ADDED THE
FOLLOWING TO HIS FIFTYSEVEN PAGE STATEMENT EXECUTED ON JULY ELEVEN
LAST. QUOTE I WISH TO ADD THE FOLLOWING RELATIVE TO THE HOTEL
LINCOLN MEETING AS SET IN MY STATEMENT DATED JULY ELEVEN, NINETEEN
FIFTY AND APPEARING ON PAGES THIRTY TWO THROUGH THIRTY SIX. THIS
MEETING WAS ATTENDED BY ^{SEMEN} ~~SEMENOV~~, BROTHMAN AND MYSELF. PARAGRAPH.
SOME WEEKS LATER I WAS WAITING FOR BROTHMAN IN GRAND CENTRAL
STATION IN NEW YORK CITY SEMICOLON THIS WAS IN THE PORTION OF THE
STATION NEAR THE GRAYBAR BUILDING AND WHERE THE RAMP LEADS OUT TO
LEXINGTON AVENUE. BROTHMAN EMERGED IN THE COMPANY OF SEVERAL OTHER
MEN SEMICOLON BECAUSE OF THESE STRANGE PEOPLE I MADE NO ATTEMPT TO
MAKE MY PRESENCE KNOWN TO ABE. BROTHMAN, HOWEVER, SAW ME, AND HE
AND A BLOND MAN LEFT THE GROUP AND CAME UP TO ME. ABE SAID, QUOTE
FRANK, THIS IS ARTIE ~~WEBER~~ UNQUOTE. WEBER THEN SMILED, AND SAID,
QUOTE SUBQUOTE SHAKE THE HAND THAT SHOOK THE HAND OF DASH SUBQUOTE,
YOU KNOW UNQUOTE. PARAGRAPH. I WAS VERY MUCH DISCONCERTED AT THIS
BECAUSE I IMMEDIATELY KNEW THAT WEBER WAS REFERRING TO ABE'S MEETING
WITH SEMENOV. HOWEVER, I MANAGED TO MAKE SOME NON-COMMITAL STATEMEN
AND NO FURTHER MENTION WAS MADE OF THIS INCIDENT. PARAGRAPH.

END PAGE ONE

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100-365040-15

[Handwritten signature]

PAGE TWO

BUT THE NEXT TIME THAT I SAW ABE, HOWEVER, I DID VERY DIRECTLY ASK HIM WHETHER HE HAD TALKED TO ARTIE ABOUT THE LINCOLN HOTEL MEETING WITH GEORGE. BROTHMAN ASSURED ME THAT HE HAD NOT AND NO FURTHER CONVERSATION WAS HELD ON THIS SUBJECT. UNQUOTE. THE ABOVE IS ON TWO PIECES OF PAPER IN GOLD-S HANDWRITING AND IS NUMBERED QUOTE FIFTYEIGHT UNQUOTE AND QUOTE FIFTYNINE UNQUOTE. THE STATEMENT IS SIGNED QUOTE HARRY GOLD, JUNE TWELVE, NINETEEN FIFTY, PHILADELPHIA, PENNA. UNQUOTE. THE TWO PAGES ARE WITNESSED BY SAS MILLER AND BRENNAN AS IN THE ORIGINAL STATEMENT. BUREAU AND NEW YORK SHOULD ADD ABOVE TO THEIR COPIES OF THE ORIGINAL STATEMENT.

CORNELIUS

CORRECTION PAGE ONE FOURTH LINE FROM BOTTOM WORD TWO IS "KNOW"

END

WA PH R 14 WA ELR

cc: Mr. Belmont
Mr. Humphreys

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

12 1950

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-2-87 BY 3042/PDT/clb

CONF TWO STNS

WASHINGTON 41 AND PHILADELPHIA 4 FROM NEW YORK

12

8-55P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, WAS., ESP - R. RE STATEMENT OF HARRY GOLD DEALING
WITH POSSIBLE VIOLATIONS OF PERJURY AND SUBORNATION OF PERJURY ON PART
OF BROTHMAN, PAGE FIFTEEN OF WHICH CONTAINS INFO THAT MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ
DISSUADED BROTHMAN FROM TELLING TRUTH TO GRAND JURY ABOUT HIS WORK FOR
SOVIET UNION. PHILADELPHIA IS REQUESTED TO INTERVIEW GOLD AND OBTAIN
EXACT AND FULL DETAILS RE THIS ACTION ON PART OF MOSKOWITZ. FOR INFO
PHILADELPHIA SAAG THOMAS DONEGAN IS PRESENTING PERJURY CASE ON
BROTHMAN TO GRAND JURY ON JULY FOURTEENTH NEXT. IF GOLD HAS ANY
FURTHER INFO RE BROTHMAN IT IS REQUESTED THAT NY RECEIVE IT BY THAT TIME.

SCHEIDT

PH ACK AND DISC PLS

WA HFC

PH NY R 4 PH FMM

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AUG. 2 1950

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383 MAR 4 1963

cc: Mr. Lamphere

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 18 1950

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 5 18 4-26PM

DIRECTOR URGENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-7-87 BY 3042/PW/CJS

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN WAS., ESP-R. RMYTEL JULY SEVENTEEN LAST. BROTH-
MAN APPEARED BEFORE GRAND JURY, SDNY, FROM ELEVEN THIRTY AM TO TWELVE
TEN PM JULY EIGHTEEN. STATED HE HAD CONSULTED ATTORNEY AND DID NOT
WISH TO CHANGE ANY OF HIS PREVIOUS ANSWERS. REFUSED TO ANSWER QUESTIONS
ON GROUNDS OF SELF-INCRIMINATION INCLUDING QUESTION WHETHER HE KNEW
JULIUS ROSENBERG. WAS ORDERED BY GRAND JURY TO RETURN FOR FURTHER
QUESTIONING TEN THIRTY AM JULY NINETEEN NEXT. MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ
APPEARED BEFORE GRAND JURY AND ALSO REFUSED TO ANSWER PERTINENT
QUESTIONS ON SAME GROUNDS. WOULD ONLY ANSWER QUESTIONS CONCERNING
HER GENERAL BACKGROUND INFORMATION. SAAG THOMAS DONEGAN ADVISED THAT
INASMUCH AS HE CONSIDERED PERJURY AND SUBORNATION OF PERJURY CASE
OF BROTHMAN "EXTREMELY THIN" HE HAS RECOMMENDED TO DEPARTMENT THAT
THEY CONSIDER A GENERAL ESPIONAGE AND CONSPIRACY CASE INVOLVING
BROTHMAN, GOLD, SLACK, BLACK, GREENGLASS AND ROSENBERG. DEPARTMENT
WILL ADVISE DONEGAN FURTHER ON THIS.

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SCHEIDT

AUG. 2. 1950

HOLD PLS

Memo to AC
7/20/50

6 AUG 9 1950

certainly something should be done
re Brothman & Black but I don't
think the Bureau will act
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Ladd

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 13 1950

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

WASHINGTON 8 FROM NEW YORK

13

318 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4-2-87 BY 3042/WT/CL

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, WAS., ESP - R. RMYTEL JULY TWELVE LAST. BROTHMAN

UNDER SUBPOENA TO APPEAR BEFORE GRAND JURY, SDNY JULY FOURTEEN NEXT.

SAAG THOMAS DONEGAN TODAY ADVISED HE WAS REQUESTED BY USA IRVING SAYPOL

TO POSTPONE BROTHMAN-S APPEARANCE. DONEGAN TOLD SAYPOL THIS WAS IM-

POSSIBLE SINCE BROTHMAN WAS UNDER SUBPOENA. SAYPOL THEN STATED BROTH-

MAN-S GRAND JURY APPEARANCE ON JULY FOURTEEN WOULD NECESSARILY HAVE TO

BE SHORT AND THAT HE WOULD THEN HAVE TO BE EXCUSED UNTIL JULY SEVENTEEN

NEXT. DONEGAN STATES POSSIBILITY OF BROTHMAN BEING INDICTED FOR

PERJURY BASED ON HIS NINETEEN FORTYSEVEN GRAND JURY TESTIMONY. ALSO

POSSIBILITY OF INDICTMENT FOR SUBORDINATION OF PERJURY AND NEW PERJURY

CASE BASED ON NEW TESTIMONY OF BROTHMAN BEFORE PRESENT GRAND JURY.

DONEGAN DOES NOT DESIRE MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ, BROTHMAN-S PARTNER, TO APPEAR

BEFORE GRAND JURY AT PRESENT TIME. BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED.

SCHEIDT

END

WA NY R S WA ED

RECEIVED TELETYPE UNIT

What is this Saypol

more

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100-36504

Handwritten notes and signatures at bottom left, including "Memo to Ladd 7/14/50" and "by WAB."

100-36504/53

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 25 1950

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TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-2-87 BY 3042/pwr/pls

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

WASHINGTON 67 FROM NEW YORK

25

11-14 P

DIRECTOR

URGENT

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, WAS., ESP - R. REMYTEL JULY TWENTY FOUR LAST.

ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY APPEARED BEFORE GRAND JURY, SDNY, JULY TWENTY FIFTH
AND TOLD OF HER ASSOCIATION WITH BROTHMAN. [REDACTED] b3

[REDACTED] SAAG DONEGAN ADVISED HE HAS
ADDITIONAL WITNESSES THIS CASE AND IS AWAITING FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS FROM
DEPARTMENT.

SCHEIDT
HLD PLS
E B T
FIVE PLS
JUL 26 1950
JUL 26 1950

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100-365040-154
AUG. 2 1950
12

cc: Mr. Belmont
Mr. Langer

6/6/50
P 808

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

24 1950

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

WASHINGTON 23 FROM NEW YORK 24 5-37 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, WAS., ESP-R. RMYTEL JULY TWENTYONE LAST. BROTHMAN NOT CALLED BEFORE GRAND JURY JULY TWENTYFOUR ALTHOUGH HE WAS PRESENT AND READY TO TESTIFY. SAAG DONEGAN EXCUSED HIM UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE. DONEGAN ADVISED HE HAS NO PRESENT PLANS TO RECALL HIM IN NEAR FUTURE.

SCHEIDT

END

NY R 23 WQ WA JIM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-2-87 BY 3042/pw/ds

RECORDED - 34

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AUG 2 1950
12

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60 AUG 4 1950

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

21 1950

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

WASHINGTON 62 FROM NEW YORK

21

8-54 PM

DIRECTOR

URGENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-2-87 BY 3042 RWT/CK

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, WAS., ESP-R. REMYTEL JULY TWENTY LAST. ELIZABETH
T. BENTLEY APPEARED PREPARED TO TESTIFY BEFORE GRAND JURY JULY TWENTY
FIRST, BUT WAS NOT HEARD SINCE GJ DEVOTED ENTIRE SESSION TO ANOTHER
CASE. WAS TOLD TO RETURN JULY TWENTY FIVE NEXT.

SCHEIDT

END

3 VNY R 62 WA JIM

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AUG 2 1950

12

AUG 4 1950

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 17 1950

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 5
DIRECTOR URGENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-2-87 BY 3042 [signature]

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, WAS., ESP-R. REMYTEL JULY FOURTEEN LAST. BROTHMAN
TODAY APPEARED BEFORE GRAND JURY, SDNY, FROM TEN FIFTYFIVE AM TO
ELEVEN FORTYFIVE AM. ([REDACTED])

MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ WAS EXCUSED UNTIL JULY EIGHTEEN.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

RECORDED - 34

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100-365046-157
AUG 2 1950

cc: Mr. Belmont

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383 MAR 4 1963

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. LADD
 FROM : H. BELMONT
 SUBJECT: ABRAHAM BROTHMAN
 Espionage - R
 PURPOSE:

DATE: July 14, 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 2-8-7 BY 3042/PW/US

Tolson
 Ladd
 Clegg
 Glavin
 Nichols
 Rosen
 Tracy
 Harbo
 Belmont
 Mohr
 Tele. Room
 Nease

To advise you that Special Assistant Attorney General T. J. Donegan does not know at this time why U. S. Attorney Irving Saypol requested that subject's appearance before the Grand Jury on July 14, 1950 be postponed or why Saypol stated that Brothman's appearance on that date would necessarily have to be short and that Brothman would then have to be excused until July 17, 1950.

BACKGROUND:

You will recall that the New York Office by teletype dated July 13, 1950 informed the Bureau that Donegan had advised of Saypol's actions in connection with Brothman's appearance before the Grand Jury, as a result of which the Director asked: "What is this Saypol move?"

FACTS:

Supervisor Robert Granville, New York Office, has been in contact with Mr. Donegan on this matter and has furnished the following information:

Saypol told Donegan that he has been in touch with Assistant Attorney General McInerney and that McInerney mentioned during the conversation that he thinks there aren't sufficient grounds for indicting Brothman. Donegan, in reply to Saypol, said that this was no concern of McInerney's - that it was a matter for Donegan to decide.

Saypol also told Donegan that the Grand Jury now in session wasn't too anxious to go into this case.

Donegan himself doesn't know what is behind Saypol's remarks, but he intends to find out whether Saypol has a legitimate interest in the case or whether Saypol may be trying to interfere. He will keep the New York Office advised.

Donegan said that since the present Grand Jury is to be dismissed on July 14, 1950 it may not be anxious, for that reason, to go into the case. Nevertheless, he intends to try to keep Brothman before it all that day, if possible. If such is not possible he intends to bring Brothman before the new Grand Jury which meets on July 17, 1950.

Donegan has also stated that in the event Brothman "starts to talk," the Grand Jury will be excused and Brothman will be turned over to Bureau Agents for interview.

CAM: EYE
 AUG 7 1950

RECORDED - 34

12

100-365040-158
 AUG 2 1950
 CH

RECOMMENDATION:

None. This is for your information. You will be immediately advised of all developments.

Watch carefully as I sense
unusual relations on
Dept's part & proceed
against Brothman.

*

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 16 1950

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 29

TELETYPE

6-03P

DIRECTOR

URGENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-2-89 BY 3042/PWT/CS

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, ESP - R. BROTHMAN APPEARED BEFORE FEDERAL GRAND JURY SDNY FROM TWELVE FIFTY UNTIL ONE FIFTEEN PM AND AGAIN FROM ONE TWENTY PM UNTIL TWO PM TODAY. ADMITTED APPEARANCE BEFORE NINETEEN FORTY SEVEN GRAND JURY, BUT REFUSED TO ANSWER OTHER PERTINENT QUESTIONS PUT TO HIM BY SAAG DONEGAN. WAS PARTICULARLY ASKED WHETHER IT WAS NOT UNTRUE THAT HE WAS INTRODUCED TO GOLD BY GOLOS AND BENTLEY. BROTHMAN REFUSED TO ANSWER THIS QUESTION. WILL RETURN BEFORE GRAND JURY TEN THIRTY AM JULY SEVENTEEN NEXT. MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ, BROTHMAN-S PARTNER, SERVED WITH EJ SUBPOENA TODAY FOR APPEARANCE BEFORE SAME GJ TEN THIRTY AM JULY SEVENTEEN NEXT. SAAG DONEGAN ADVISES THAT THE GJ WHICH HEARD THE TESTIMONY TODAY WILL CONTINUE WITH THE CASE ON JULY SEVENTEEN. HE STATED THAT THE GJ CONSULTED TODAY AND INDICATED A DESIRE TO PROCEED WITH THE HEARINGS INSTEAD OF HAVING THE CASE TRANSFERRED TO ANOTHER EJ. DURING THE EARLY SESSION OF GJ TODAY THEY WERE HEARING ANOTHER CASE. DONEGAN STATES HE BELIEVES SAYPOL-S REQUEST TO POSTPONE BROTHMAN-S TESTIMONY UNTIL JULY SEVENTEEN WAS A LEGITIMATE REQUEST.

SCHEIDT

NOLEXPER

END, ACK PLS

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NYC R 28-29 WA FEJ

383 MAR 4 1963

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AUG. 2, 1950

100-365040-159

Mr. Belmont
Mr. [unclear]



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice



Detroit, Michigan
August 1, 1950

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE NO.

CONFIDENTIAL

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

Director, FBI

Re: ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, was.
ESPIONAGE - R
(100-365040)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the report of SA HOLLIS W. BOWERS dated July 21, 1950 at Washington, D. C.

A lead is set out in this report for Detroit, upon receipt from New York of a 1933 photograph of ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, to re-interview Confidential Informant T-1 and display the photograph in an endeavor to effect a positive identification of BROTHMAN as a young chemist who, around 1931 or 1932, along with others, was conducting a research for the Communist Party.

Confidential Informant T-1, who is JOSEPH ZACK KORNFEDER, as of August 1, 1950, can be contacted in care of BENJAMIN MANDEL, 3103 Pennsylvania Avenue, South Beach, Washington, D. C.

The landlady of KORNFEDER in Detroit stated that correspondence received from KORNFEDER indicates that he does not know when he expects to return to Detroit.

The New York Office is requested to forward the 1933 photograph of BROTHMAN to the Washington Field.

Upon receipt of photograph, Washington Field is requested to re-interview KORNFEDER at the address given.

RUC.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4-2-87 BY 3042/PWT/CB

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Very truly yours,

H. T. O'Connor

H. T. O'Connor
Special Agent in Charge

100-365040-162

AUG 2 1950

JH:CCB
65-2247

AMSD

cc: Washington Field AMSD

New York (100-95066) AMSD

4185 R 268

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: ABRAHAM BROTHMAN
ESPIONAGE - R
Bufile 100-365040

DATE: July 17, 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-2-87 BY 3042 PWT/OK

Mr. Tolson _____

Mr. Ladd _____

Mr. Clegg _____

Mr. Glavin _____

Mr. Nichols _____

Mr. Rosen _____

Mr. Tracy _____

Mr. Egan _____

Mr. Gurnea _____

Mr. Harbo _____

Mr. Mohr _____

Tele. Room _____

Mr. Nease _____

Miss Gandy _____

Enclosed is a photostatic copy of BROTHMAN'S testimony before Federal Grand Jury, SDNY, on 7/14/50. The original of this transcript was obtained from SAAG Thomas Donegan who has requested that its distribution within the Bureau be severely limited.

Mr. Donegan has agreed to make BROTHMAN'S further testimony before this Grand Jury available to the Bureau.

Enc-1
JMC:IM
100-95068

RECORDED - 34

100-365040-116
AUG 2 1950

12

56 AUG 4 1950

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET37

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
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☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

100-365040-161 enclosure

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 X FOR THIS PAGE X
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT *AB*

DATE: July 31, 1950

FROM : MR. C. E. HENRICH *CH*SUBJECT: ABRAHAM BROTHMAN
MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ
ESPIONAGE - R

Tolson	
Ladd	
Clegg	
Glavin	
Nichols	
Belmont	
Mohr	
Tele. Room	
Holloman	
Gandy	

ASAC Whelan of New York called at 11:35 A.M. and informed that these two subjects were arraigned this morning before Judge T. Hoyt Davis, visiting Judge from the Middle District of Pennsylvania, who held them each on \$25,000 bond. No lawyer was present and the hearing was set over until Wednesday, August 2, 1950, at 10:30 A.M.

One of the conditions of Moskowitz' bond is that she sign the fingerprint card of her prints which were taken Saturday, at which time she refused to sign the card.

ACTION:None. For your information. *jd*

CEH:mer

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AUG 2 1950

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55 AUG 24 1950

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 19 1950

TELETYPE

JOHN-OBV1238

184
JUL 30 1950

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 61 19 11-20P
DIRECTOR URGENT

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DATE 4-8-87 BY 3042/PWT/cl

Engel

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, WAS., ESP - R. RMYTEL JULY EIGHTEEN LAST. BROTHMAN
AND MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ APPEARED JULY NINETEEN TO GIVE TESTIMONY BEFORE
GRAND JURY, SDNY, BUT WERE NOT HEARD, SINCE GRAND JURY DEVOTED ENTIRE
SESSION TO HEARING TESTIMONY IN ANOTHER CASE, WERE REQUESTED TO RETURN
JULY TWENTY NEXT. SAAG DONEGAN ADVISED THAT HE HAS RECEIVED NO
DEFINITE ANSWER FROM DEPARTMENT REGARDING POSSIBILITY OF INDICTING
BROTHMAN AS GENERAL ESPIONAGE CONSPIRATORS WITH GOLD, ET AL.

RECORDED - 34

INDEXED - 34

HOLD PLS

56 AUG 4 1950 STONE, WRD 5 "CONSPIRATOR"

100-365040-163
AUG 2 1950
MR. BEHNKE
MR. LAMAR

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 21 1950

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	/
Mr. Ladd	/
Mr. Clegg	/
Mr. Glavin	/
Mr. Nichols	/
Mr. Rosen	/
Mr. Tracy	/
Mr. Harbo	/
Mr. Belmont	/
Mr. Mohr	/
Tele. Room	/
Mr. Nease	/
Miss Gandy	/

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 61 20 10-32P

DIRECTOR URGENT

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DATE 4-2-87 BY 3042 PWT/JS

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, WAS, ESP-R. REMYTEL JULY NINETEEN LAST. FOLLOWING
BEING CALLED TO BUREAU-S ATTENTION...BROTHMAN HAS APPEARED BEFORE GRAND
JURY, SDNY, JULY FOURTEEN, SEVENTEEN, EIGHTEEN, AND TWENTY, UNDER
SUBPOENA. HAS BEEN QUESTIONED BY SAAG THOMAS J. DONEGAN BUT HAS REFUSED
TO ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS REGARDING HIS ASSOCIATION WITH HARRY GOLD
FOR ANY OF HIS POSSIBLE ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES ON BEHALF OF SOVIET UNION.
BROTHMAN PREVIOUSLY APPEARED JULY TWENTYSECOND, FORTYSEVEN, BEFORE
GRAND JURY, SDNY, IN CONNECTION WITH SILVERMASTER CASE. AT THAT TIME
TESTIFIED THAT HIS ORIGINAL CONTACT WITH GOLD WAS THROUGH GOLOS AND
HELEN /ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY/. EVEN THOUGH GOLD IN INTERVIEW ADVISED
HE FIRST MET BROTHMAN ON INSTRUCTIONS OF SEMEN SEMENOV, DONEGAN DOES
NOT FEEL HE CAN PROVE BROTHMAN PERJURED HIMSELF BEFORE FORTYSEVEN
GRAND JURY SINCE AT TIME OF TESTIMONY BROTHMAN MIGHT HAVE FELT HE
ACTUALLY MET GOLD THROUGH GOLOS AND HELEN, PARTICULARLY SINCE GOLD
ON INITIAL CONTACT WITH BROTHMAN IN CAR BOUGHT REGARDS FROM HELEN.

REGARDING POSSIBLE PERJURY VIOLATION, DONEGAN IS WELL AWARE THAT STATUTE
END OF PAGE ONE

6 AUG 4 1950

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AUG 2 1950

CC: MR. BELMONT
MR. LOMAX

PAGE TWO

OF LIMITATIONS BEGINS TO RUN JULY TWENTYSECOND NEXT. BROTHMAN NOT DUE TO RETURN BEFORE GRAND JURY UNTIL JULY TWENTYFOUR NEXT AND GRAND JURY IS CONSIDERING ANOTHER CASE AT PRESENT. DONEGAN HAS ALSO CONSIDERED THE POSSIBILITY OF INDICTING BROTHMAN FOR SUBORNATION OF PERJURY AND MISPRISON OF FELONY. IN BOTH INSTANCES DONEGAN FEELS CASE "EXTREMELY THIN" SINCE GOLD WOULD BE ONLY WITNESS AGAINST BROTHMAN. DONEGAN HAS ADVISED DEPARTMENT THAT HE CONSIDERS BEST CASE AGAINST BROTHMAN IS ONE OF CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT ESPIONAGE. HE SAID BENTLEY AND GOLD CAN TESTIFY THAT BROTHMAN WAS CONNECTED WITH ESPIONAGE NETWORK AND GOLD IN ADDITION CAN TESTIFY THAT BROTHMAN GAVE HIM MATERIAL FOR TRANSMISSION TO SOVIET UNION, DEPARTMENT IS STILL CONSIDERING THIS LATTER POSSIBILITY. DEPARTMENT IS ALSO CONSIDERING BRINGING GOLD TO NYC NEXT WEEK TO TESTIFY AGAINST BROTHMAN BEFORE GRAND JURY. DEPARTMENT HAS INSTRUCTED SAAG DONEGAN TO SUBPOENA ELIZABETH BENTLEY BEFORE GRAND JURY. SHE WILL APPEAR JULY TWENTYFIRST OR TWENTYFOUR NEXT DEPENDING UPON WHEN GRAND JURY WILL HAVE TIME TO HEAR HER. BROTHMAN APPEARED BEFORE GRAND JURY JULY TWENTIETH FROM ELEVEN TEN TO ELEVEN TWENTY AM. CONTINUED REFUSAL TO ANSWER QUESTIONS INCLUDING THOSE ON DESIGN OF PLANTS AND PROCESSES FOR PRODUCTION OF PENTAETHYL TETRANITRATE. MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ ALSO APPEARED BEFORE GRAND JURY BUT REFUSED TO ANSWER QUESTIONS. SHE IS NOT SCHEDULED TO REAPPEAR BEFORE GRAND JURY.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: Director, FBI
FROM: SAC, Philadelphia
SUBJECT: ABRAHAM BROTHMAN
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: July 11, 1950

22920

Enclosed for the Bureau and the NYO are copies of two statements executed by HARRY GOLD on July 11, 1950 at Philadelphia, Pa. One of these statements deals solely with GOLD's association with BROTHMAN, pertaining to their Espionage activities (57 pages). The other statement is concerned principally with the possible violations of perjury and subornation of perjury on the part of BROTHMAN.

The corrections in ink contained in the copies of these statements were corrections which GOLD made on the original statements. The original statements are being retained in this office.

The typewritten material on page 22 of the 22 page statement is in the handwriting of GOLD in the original statement.

Both statements were signed by HARRY GOLD on July 11, 1950, and witnessed by SA's T. SCOTT MILLER, JR. and RICHARD E. BRENNAN.

Enclosure (REGISTERED MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY)

TSM:cab
65-4318

cc: New York (Enc.) (REGISTERED MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY)

cc: 65-4307

HANDLED BY
STOP CISK

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

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100-365040-16

JUL 12 1950

56 AUG 4 1950

July 11, 1950
Philadelphia, Pa

I, HARRY GOLD, make the following voluntary statement to RICHARD E. BRENNAN and T. SCOTT MILLER, JR., who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to me and I know that any statement I make can be used against me in a Court of Law. I have been advised of my right of counsel and I know that I do not have to make any statement at all.

Some time in the middle or late August of the year 1941, my Soviet superior, SAM, who has since been identified ^{by me, Sam} as SAM SEMENOV, told me that he would have an important assignment relating to obtaining information from a "Government official." He did not elaborate on this except that a week or so after his first announcement in the middle of August, he told me of an arrangement for meeting this man. About a week later he told me that the proposed meeting was off. I believe that the reason that he gave was that there was a Jewish holiday, the Day of Atonement, coming up, and that the man in question or his immediate family were religious. He also, at this time, gave me instructions for a later meeting. This meeting, I believe, was to be in the downtown part of New York, somewhere in the neighborhood of Day or Church Street. I appeared for this meeting, but it did not take place. There is some little doubt in my mind whether or not this or a following meeting, which also did not take place, actually occurred in the order that I have given them, but in any case to summarize:

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DATE 4-3-87 BY 3042 RUT/ols

100-365040-165
enclosure

There were three proposed meetings; one which SAM, himself, called off, and two others, one of which may have been called off by SAM and one of which I definitely went and the man in question did not show up. Now, up to this time, he had not been described to me by name. It was merely the statement that he was an important Government official, an engineer. I believe that the third meeting was near a Child's Restaurant, somewhere in the Broadway District. About the third week in September, SAM gave me a set of instructions for meeting this man. This meeting was to take place between 6th and 7th Avenues, somewhere about 26th or 27th Street. The man in question was to be in a car, the license number of which had an "N" in it as I recall, and I have since been told by the Investigating Agents, or rather I have been shown a memorandum card on which is written, in my handwriting, the license number 2N9088. Also on the memorandum card was the fact that I was to ask about this man's wife, NAOMI, and to ask about his baby daughter, and I was to bring greetings from "HELEN." I was told, at this time, that the man's name was ABRAHAM BROTHMAN. This meeting took place as planned on a Monday night, very late in September. I definitely recall that the occasion of this meeting was also the night of the JOE LOUIS - LOU NOVA heavyweight fight. BROTHMAN was late for this meeting by about 10 or 15 minutes, and finally came along the street in the middle twenties, between 6th and 7th Streets, in his car. I spotted the license number. It was very dark and as is usual in the Fur and Garment

district, there was no one there at all. I opened the door and slipped into the car beside him. He seemed a little startled for a moment; possibly he thought that this was someone hostile to him. I then gave him the greeting and identified myself as FRANK KESSLER. Just about this time, the fight came on, and we sat in the car and heard it on BROTHMAN's car radio throughout the two or three rounds that the fight lasted. We then drove around for a little while, possibly 15 or 20 minutes, during which time I tried to appear as genial as possible.

BROTHMAN asked a few questions about HELEN and he also inquired about JOHN. BROTHMAN told me that HELEN was the person who had preceeded me and was the person to whom he had given information. He also told me that JOHN had preceeded HELEN. Our later conversation took place in a Bickford Restaurant, that same night, and was an exceedingly lengthy one. This Bickford Restaurant, by the way, is located on, I believe, the west side of either 6th or 7th Avenues, above 34th Street, but below 42nd Street.

At this time, BROTHMAN told me that he had not gotten along too well with HELEN and I gathered from his conversation that the principal difficulty was the fact that HELEN was not technically trained. He also told me that he worked for the Hendrick Manufacturing Company of Carbon-dale, Pennsylvania, and New York City. He also told me that he had gotten along very well with JOHN. The conversation may have lasted as long as three hours. I believe that it broke up sometime around one o'clock,

because I believe that I have a recollection of just making a 1:25 or a 1:35 train back to Philadelphia. BROTHMAN, also, upon the occasion of this first meeting with him, said that he was glad that I was a chemist because he believed that it would make possible the occasion of him again funneling information through me to the Soviet Union. This information, I understood, was to cover the various processes on which BROTHMAN was doing design work for the Hendrick Manufacturing Company.

I have stated the phrase, "on which BROTHMAN was doing design work" because, from his conversation, I gathered that he was in complete charge of all design work at the Hendrick Company. The rest of the conversation, and as I have said, this was a quite lengthy one, concerned BROTHMAN himself. There was a good deal of background material, including the fact that he had won a scholarship, a Harkness scholarship, to Columbia University, at I believe, the age of 14. It also included the story that one of his uncles, on, I believe, his mother's side, was supposed to have gotten him a scholarship for the City College of New York, but had refused to use any influence to do so. Then BROTHMAN related with great pride and satisfaction the fact that in a competitive examination, he had, wound up first, and had obtained the coveted Harkness scholarship, which not only included tuition to Columbia College, but also included maintenance, books, and possibly some additional funds. There was some talk about BROTHMAN's daughter, who was then not

much more than an infant. This child I discovered to be ELSA. This

I believe, covers the extent of the matters discussed during my first meeting with ABE BROTHMAN.

As I have stated before, I told BROTHMAN that I was a chemist and told him that my name was FRANK KESSLER, but I did not tell him where I lived except to indicate that it was not in New York City. We made arrangements, or rather, I set the arrangement for a second meeting. This was to take place in Child's Restaurant on Columbus Circle, the west side of Columbus Circle, that is. It was to be approximately 8:00 p.m., and was to take place, I believe, on Thursday or Friday of the week following our first meeting. This second meeting took place, but

BROTHMAN was about an hour and a half late. During this time, I made several calls to his office at the Hendrick Company. I knew that they were in the downtown part of New York City, somewhere around Church Street.

I neglected to state that on the occasion of the first meeting, BROTHMAN gave me the phone number of the Hendrick Company, which I believe, was Barclay 9 - something.

I made two, possibly three calls to BROTHMAN at the office, on each of which occasion, he said that he was leaving immediately and would be up to Child's within 20 minutes. Finally, he did arrive, as I have stated, about an hour and a half late. I was a little bit irritated by this time because I did not like the attention which the waiter and waitresses in Child's were paying to me. During this period

I consumed several drinks and had a very light snack. When BROTHMAN did arrive, he did not apologize, but I did not make any inquiry concerning the reason why he was late. I had been told by SAM to be very easy with this man and not to antagonize him as others in the past had gotten into quite violent arguments with him on the subject of his tardiness.

I had reported the results of my September meeting with ABE to SAM, and I had been instructed that on the occasion of the second meeting, that I was to give BROTHMAN a list, ^{verbal} verbally I believe, of various subjects in which the Soviets were interested. I can not recall any of the details of this list, but in addition to this there was the matter of cleaning up a good deal of the material which he had previously given to HELEN, but in a very fragmentary form. I told BROTHMAN about this matter, but he did not seem too receptive; he hardly even nodded agreement. The principal subject matter of the second conversation had to do with his difficulty in working for Hendrick, and also paradoxically, again how glad he was to know me so that he could again begin giving information. He did promise that on the occasion of the third meeting that he would have information for me. What this information was to be, I cannot now recall. This, I believe covers the subject matter of my second meeting with ABE BROTHMAN.

There is one thing that I have on my mind relative to the first

conversation with BROTHMAN in September, and that was the fact that I told BROTHMAN that the power of the German Army now sweeping, at that time, through Russia was not to be underestimated; that here was probably the greatest offensive force that the world ever had seen. I mention this point because I wanted to point up to ABE the necessity for obtaining information for the Soviet Union, particularly information of military value. ABE agreed with me as far as the striking power of the German Army went, and said that he was glad to see that here was someone who did not brag as did the Daily Worker of the victories of the Soviet forces when actually they were being driven back on all fronts. In connection with this statement, there also occurs to me the fact which I have previously not mentioned, and that is that BROTHMAN often used to ask me for the true story or "inside dope" on what was really happening on the Russian - German front. He evidently believed, and I let him go on thinking so, that I had sources higher up of inside information. To continue for a moment on this subject of inside information, I had been told by SAM that under all circumstances I was to be in charge of any activity with BROTHMAN, and that I was to pretend to know ^{the answer} no matter what question BROTHMAN asked me or whatever subject BROTHMAN brought up. This was the reason that I permitted BROTHMAN to think that I had known both JOHN and HELEN, when he first asked me about them on the occasion of our first meeting.

Our third meeting took place about a week or ten days after

the second meeting, and occurred near Day and Church Streets, New York City. I believe that I was waiting in front of a closed cafeteria on Day Street, on the southeast corner, but a little further along on Day Street. I had great difficulty in making this meeting since it was set for about 7:30, but I did get there from Philadelphia on time.

BROTHMAN did not show up, and did not show up for fully two hours. When he did come down, it was close to 10:00 o'clock, and he did not have any information with him. When I asked him about this, he said that he had been tied up in the office and there were still people ^{there} so he could not bring it down to me, but he promised definitely that he would have this information on the occasion of our next meeting. I cannot recall the occasion of our fourth meeting, that is, the exact place.

I do not believe that it was the same corner where I had met him the third time because I had waited there so long that it was against all my principles, and the things that I had been taught by SAM and the preceding Soviet agents as a means of procedure, but I met him somewhere in that area. It is possible that it was a little to the west on Day Street, that is, the first street over from Church Street. He did have material for me that time, but this turned out to be a single blueprint; I may have since identified this blueprint. It concerned a piece of mixing equipment. Either that evening or a few days subsequent, I turned this material over to SAM, and on the occasion of my next meeting with SAM, received a verbal dressing down because of the fact that the material was fragmentary in nature, and was totally valueless, without a description of the process to which it pertained.

On the occasion of, I would say somewhere between the fifth and the seventh meetings with BROTHMAN, I again received material which I believe I have since identified as a thousand gallon water cooled resin kettle, manufactured for the Synvar Company of Wilmington, Delaware. On this occasion, I took the precaution of first inspecting the material and determined that as it stood, it was completely valueless, and as a matter of fact, there was the possibility that even had a full description of the process been given pertaining to this particular resin, it would not have been material which could not have been obtained from any textbook on chemical engineering. Therefore, I did not turn this material over, but kept it in my home. I did tell SAM, however, of the nature of the information that BROTHMAN had tried to give me, and SAM continued to hammer away at me that I must get him to conform to our regular rules of procedure.

It should be noted in this connection that the previous person, ALFRED SLACK, with whom I had dealt from the fall of 1940 on, and whom I was even now seeing, was of an entirely different nature as far as punctuality, value of the material which he gave me, and the completeness of the information supplied. As a result, I was more or less at a complete loss for ways of how to handle BROTHMAN. Also, in this period, which is early December, there was one, and possibly two meetings, during which BROTHMAN did not show up at all, and during which calls to the office elicited information that he was either out of town or was

unavailable. I think that on one occasion I definitely heard BROTHMAN's voice in the background.

I would like to state now that these calls were in the evening somewhere, I would say between, 7:30 and 10:00 or even 10:30 o'clock.

BROTHMAN once told me that I could call at any time up to 11:00 or 12:00, and that the person who usually answered the phone at Hendrick's was ARTHUR WEBER. Here again, I would like to add something that I had omitted and which took place on the occasion of the first, but most likely the second meeting, that is, the one at Child's Restaurant.

At this time, under instructions from SAM, I told ABE that to facilitate matters, I could arrange to have any information that he gave me photo-copied in a matter of a couple of hours and even ^{shall} did the need arise, within a matter of an hour or so, and would then return it to him. He told me that he was very pleased at this because in the past, he had often had to have his wife, NAOMI, type the material for him. In this last connection, I would like to emphasize that on later experiences with BROTHMAN, I found out that NAOMI BROTHMAN did a good deal of ABE's work, and by this I mean, his legitimate work for the Hendrick Company, at home. This included the typing of reports and the proofreading of reports.

In the middle of December, I would say about the second week, on being urged by SAM, I finally told BROTHMAN that this whole matter of his handing over fragmentary information and of not keeping appointments

would have to come to an end. He was extremely irritated by this and

told me that while he realized that I was being prompted to do this by the Soviets, that they were a bunch of fools, and they did not realize how much valuable information he had already given them, and they also did not realize to what extent he was being pressed to complete work

at the Hendrick Company. He was extremely vehement about this and I was somewhat taken aback. In connection with this valuable information

he mentioned that he had previously handed over, I believe to JOHN, ^{a drawing of} for a turbine type of engine for aircraft, and also information on one of the earliest jeep models which had been designed by him for the Hendrick Company, and by the Hendrick Company in turn, for the U.S. Government.

At the end of this time, or this tirade, he cooled down somewhat and finally said, "Well, if it is information on complete processes that are wanted, I have something that I am certain you people will want.

Right now in the office there is the complete design of a powder plant built by the Hendrick Company for the Atlas Powder Company." I believe he gave the location as being in the South, possibly Chattanooga. I

may be mistaken as to the name of the powder company and the name of the town, but it is something similar to Atlas. It was a name which I had recognized because of familiarity with the chemicals ^{FIELD} filled and the location was definitely somewhere in the South. I told SAM about this and he was greatly overjoyed. I had made a definite arrangement with BROTHMAN to meet on the night of, I believe, Monday or Tuesday, possibly Monday, the 22nd of December, 1941. This meeting was to take

place at 50th Street and Lexington Avenue, on the northwest corner, right where the subway exit is. This is diagonally across the street from one of the Loew theatres and is near two restaurants. The one is a Hickford restaurant and the next one is a cafeteria called the Park Lane which also has a bar as part of the setup. Next to the Park Lane is a Translux Theatre.

The meeting with BROTHMAN was to take place at, I believe, 10:00 o'clock. I waited until at least 10:25 because I had made split-second arrangements for meeting SAM at another place. This place was to be the Washington Square Express Stop of the 8th Avenue or Independent subway system, and was to be on the platform, on the express platform of the system. It was a wet, cold, ^{drizzly} ~~drizzly~~ night, and as I have stated I waited until the last minute. Then, not trusting connections, and with no sign of BROTHMAN, I took a cab. However, the cab driver got lost down in the Greenwich Village area and when we finally did get to the Washington Square stop, it was well beyond the time when I was supposed to meet SAM. I raced downstairs to the platform just in time to see an express pulling out for the uptown district. There I got a glimpse of a man whom I am sure was SAM, and I believe that he turned his head and recognized me. I waited in great indecision until the next express came along and then decided to take it. I got off at the 14th Street stop, and there, surely enough, was SAM. By this time, I was trembling both from emotional and physical exhaustion. I told

SAM and he said, "Nothing doing?" and I said, "No." I was going to launch into an excuse when he said, "Never mind," but in a very kind manner. We then went upstairs where he asked me to wait on the corner of 14th Street, possibly it was 16th, where he left me. I knew what he had left for, because he had made arrangements to have a second person and possibly even a third waiting to take the material away from him as quickly as possible. I believe also that my understanding with BROTHMAN was to have the material returned; that it was to be copied and returned that same night. BROTHMAN had told me that it was very bulky and we had anticipated that possibly it would take three or four hours actually to copy it. I had understood from BROTHMAN that this was the complete design of the plant; every last detail, including that of the building itself. SAM returned shortly and he took me to the Ferris Wheel Bar which is located downstairs in the cellar of what was at that time known as the Henry Hudson Hotel. This is on 57th Street and Fifth Avenue, and this was the first occasion that I recall our going there, though we did so, SAM and I, on many subsequent occasions. We had several drinks, which I needed badly, and a sandwich because I had left work late and had gotten nothing to eat on the way. SAM, in general, was very conciliatory and I was relieved that I had managed to at least get in touch with him so that no more than one person was kept waiting.

My next meeting with BROTHMAN took place after Christmas, and at this time, I do not recall what excuse, if any, he gave me for not

giving me the information on the Atlas Powder Company or for not keeping his meeting. I believe that it may have been that he was out in the middle west, in Akron, Ohio, and at this time he told me that he was in possession of complete information on the manufacture of Buna-S, a synthetic rubber. He also told me that not only was he in possession of complete information, but that he had the complete design material, and he told me that he would have this material ready for me on the first of January 1942. When I told SAM about this, he was highly elated because, I believe that one of the things on the list which I had given BROTHMAN verbally, on the occasion of, I believe, our second meeting, was Buna-S. SAM and I made arrangements to meet on the afternoon, early in the afternoon, of New Year's day, 1942. I came to Dey and Church Street on the morning of New Year's day, and again I waited, possibly an hour and a half, or two hours, for ABE, and when he finally did come down from the Hendrick's offices, he had nothing with him, but he did tell me that he had been up working all night on Buna-S, and that some errors in the calculations which other people in the offices had made, had come to his attention, and as a result, because he wanted the information to be very complete and correct, he was unable to have the information for me. I remember this occasion very clearly and distinctly, because it was a cold morning and I waited outside the Exchange Bar, which unfortunately was closed, on New Year's morning.

When BROTHMAN finally did come down, he drove me to the area around the Penn Station. Again I recall this incident distinctly because he and I went up the West River Drive. At this time, also, he promised that within a short time, that is, a matter of a week or so, he would have this information for me; that is, the complete design and process for making Buna-S synthetic rubber. During the period from the first of January until late in March 1942, my clearest recollection is that of one long series of meetings with ABE, most of which actually did not take place since either I was told that he was not at the office and was told that he was at home or I was told that he was out of town or some other excuse was given. On several occasions, I did see him, but again he had some excuse why he didn't have the material or why it was not ready; it always seemed to be practically complete, but never quite ready. I recall distinctly that in late February of 1942, in the course of only one week, I went four times to New York City, and on only one occasion did I see ABE, and this was the occasion of my fourth trip.

This was during that week, on a Friday evening. On each of these occasions, because I was supposed to have the complete Buna-S story, I met with SAM and I believe also that on each occasion SAM had one, and possibly two confederates waiting so that he could turn the information over to them. Finally, on this Friday in February, when I again showed up empty-handed, I told SAM in great desperation that BROTHMAN had promised to have the material for me on Saturday, the

following day. I believe that I am wrong, it was to be Sunday. I told this to SAM and told him in a very convincing manner because I, myself, was convinced of the fact that this was certainly the time that I was going to have the Buna-S information. At this, SAM became greatly enraged and while I do not recall the exact words of the conversation, I believe that what I am now going to say is practically verbatim:

He said, "Look here you fool, this scoundrel will not have the information on Sunday. He won't have it next Sunday or the Sunday after that. I bet you that it will be a month or two months before you will get it; then I doubt that it will be complete. He doesn't have it complete now; he doesn't have half of it complete; maybe it isn't even started on yet."

When I still protested that I would like to come on Sunday even though I would not meet him, then he said, "That's just the point. Do you think I like to keep you coming up here ever single night in the week, practically looking like a ghost. Why, you look worse than a ghost, you look like a sick ghost. You look like the devil."

Then he became so enraged, actually not at me but at BROTHMAN, that he was almost beside himself and actually stopped talking from the force of his anger. After he cooled down, he said, "Look, we are going to have a couple of double Scotchies, and you are going to have something to eat. We will sit there and we will talk of music and we will talk

of opera, and we will not talk of that. BROTHMAN, You will go home and rest up. What in the world does your mother think of you? Do you realize the danger in such a procedure? What do the people you work with think of you?"

Some of the meetings which were to have taken place with SAM actually did not take place until the early hours of the morning. Some of them took place still in the evening, but on many occasions, SAM was unable to return until the early hours because of a previous commitment or arrangement with a confederate, and as a result, I was actually extremely weary and exhausted; not only mentally, but physically.

The next event that occurred was that I told BROTHMAN that I was extremely weary and that these meetings which had not taken place, had taken a great deal out of me, and would it not be possible for him to arrange it so that I could help him for a weekend or an extended period in which we could finish off this matter of the Buna-S. BROTHMAN agreed to this and during, I believe, the first week in March, we made an arrangement to go up somewhere into the country in New York State. We were to drive up there and BROTHMAN was to take all of the necessary data with him and we were to put the Buna-S report in its final form. BROTHMAN said that it was so near complete, that actually we would not have to take much time to work, that we could relax a bit. We could play some handball or something of that nature. My principal concern was the Buna-S, not the idea of playing handball.

BROTHMAN did meet me, again, about an hour late. I recall the place very clearly. I was waiting on the corner of the Horn and Horn art's Cafeteria on 8th Avenue, and 33rd Street, on the northwest corner. I believe we were to go from there to either the Lincoln Tunnel or the Hudson Tunnel; I believe the Lincoln Tunnel, actually. BROTHMAN did show up finally, as I have said, one hour late, and told me again that a previous engagement had made it impossible for him to keep the weekend agreement. Frankly, by this time, I was somewhat relieved and was glad to get home. When I did tell SAM about this, he said, "Look, the next time that you meet him, tell him to set a time, we don't care what time, but in the near future, within two weeks, during which he must absolutely finish the Buna-S." "Now," he said, "do not threaten him; just set this time. If he does not complete it within the time that we have specified, we will drop him; that is all."

I did make an arrangement with BROTHMAN and one that was finally successful. It will be recalled that at this time, I had come up for the draft. My actual physical examination took place on April 20, 1942. On instructions from SAM, I did not tell ^{him} SAM that I was being drafted, but said instead, that I was going to be transferred by my firm to California, and I told him that I was very anxious to finish up the Buna-S and that BROTHMAN said that it was practically complete. I made arrangements with BROTHMAN whereby during, I believe, the last week in March, I came to New York, and we spent the entire night ^{together} from about 8:00 on

9:00 o'clock up until 6:00 or 6:30 of the following morning. This was during the middle of the week, possibly on a Thursday of the last week in March, during which time BROTHMAN and I completed the Buna-S report. This was completed in two rooms which I had rented, or engaged, at the Hotel New Yorker. I cannot recall what name I used; it may very well have been FRANK KESSLER. There is some possibility that I used the name HARRY GOLD, and also some possibility that I may have used the name MARTIN, either as a first or second name. I rather think, however, that it was the name FRANK KESSLER that I used. I am also not too certain whether it was one or two rooms. In any event, we stayed up all night. My part in the completion of the report was nominal; I was merely another pair of hands while BROTHMAN did a great deal of annotating and typing. BROTHMAN brought a portable typewriter and a whole suitcase full of data. The report was not quite complete at 6:30, but we were exhausted, and we went to bed, and about 9:00 or 10:00 o'clock, BROTHMAN went into work at the Mandrick Company. This was a rainy day; I recall very well going out for something to eat and getting drenched. BROTHMAN returned about 6:00 or 6:30 in the evening and we completed the assembling of the Buna-S report. Also with this report, which included possibly 200 typewritten pages, possibly more, were a great mass of blueprints. These blueprints covered not only the outline or the flow sheet of the process, but many details of construction of the various units, especially the very important one of the polymerization where the Buna-S latex or the Styrene-Butadiene polymer. It is likely

that the blueprints were not complete as far as the final details went, but I do know that included in this were many of the units completely designed and also the design of the actual plant or building housing the equipment. I believe that the plant was actually designed for the B. F. Goodrich Company, though there is some possibility that it was designed for the United States Rubber Company, in Naugatuck, Connecticut. I would also like to state here very definitely that the information given in the written section in the 200 or 300 typewritten pages was as complete as it was possible to be. This information I turned over to SAM at about 7:00 or 7:15 that evening. The occasion of the transfer was on Sixth Avenue and 23rd Street. It was in front of a Horn and Hardart's, a very large one, which is to the best of my memory, on 23rd Street, very near 6th Avenue, though it may be 14th Street, near 6th Avenue. This is a very large Horn and Hardart's Restaurant, and is, I believe, principally an automat. I wish to emphasize here that both the blueprints given to me by BROTHMAN, and I would say that these were possibly some 15 in number, and the report, itself, some 200 or 300 typewritten pages, ^{which} ~~these~~ were very closely typewritten and were not double spaced, were included in the material which I turned over to SAM on this rainy evening in very late March of 1942. I would like to add here that during the period from the first of January 1942, until late March, BROTHMAN did, at various times, give me information relating to Buna-S. This consisted of quite an amount of material both

in bulk and in content. It included a flow sheet for the manufacture of Buna-S with the name Dewey and Alay Company of Cambridge, Massachusetts. This is dated, I believe, in early 1941. There was also a recovery system for the two principal materials needed in making Buna-S, that is, Butadiene and Styrene; a layout of the equipment, that is, the outline of just where the particular units were to be located in the actual plant. There was also a considerable mass of written material, including a 30 or 40 page outline of the Buna-S Polymerization process. This material was in BROTHMAN's own distinctive and rather small handwriting. None of this material was ever turned over to SAM, nor did I ever make any effort to do so, because of SAM's insistence on a complete process or nothing at all. I did not refuse this material when BROTHMAN gave it to me because I did not wish to offend him, and also because one of the reasons that he may have given it to me was for later use when we finally wrote the report. I believe there was also during this time, an agreement among us that before the final report was submitted, that we would go over it together. Possibly, this agreement did not exist initially when I was extremely optimistic about obtaining the whole story, but it did exist during March. All of the above material that I have mentioned both blueprints and the written material, have been found in my home, and I have since identified this material to agents MILLER and BRENNAN of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Sometime after this, and subsequent to the 20th of April, 1942, I was told by SAM to make certain to congratulate and praise BROTHMAN because of the information he had turned over, and to tell him that it had been received in the Soviet Union, and had been hailed as a remarkable, extremely valuable piece of work, and that the word was that it was so complete, the information, that is, that the Soviets were immediately beginning to set up a plant for the manufacture of Buna-S.

I believe that I may have had one more meeting with BROTHMAN, or at least a telephone conversation with him, subsequent to the matter of completing ^{the} ^{work} Buna-S in late March. This occurred probably very early in April, and at this time, I told him that I was definitely going to the West Coast and that I would say goodbye. I also told him that someone would take my place. Actually, the someone that I had in mind was a man by the name of THOMAS L. BLACK. This matter I discussed with BLACK on a train from Philadelphia to New York. At this time, I was certain that I would go into the service. I was in excellent shape physically and my family doctor who was formerly on the examining staff of physicians at one of the draft boards had assured me that even my hypertension was not sufficiently great to bar my being taken in. It will be recalled that at this time, the bottom of the barrel was literally being scraped. It was upon this occasion, the train trip to New York, and also the occasion of my last meeting with SAM before going up for my physical.

examination for the draft, that I discussed this matter with BLACK.

I told BLACK that I had not yet mentioned the matter to SAM or to my Soviet contact. At this time, I do not think that I realized that SAM also knew BLACK, but I at least had in mind recommending to SAM that BLACK be appointed to follow me with BROTHMAN. I told BLACK that BROTHMAN was an extremely able and capable man. In fact, actually, he was very brilliant, but that the matter of personality or personalities entered a great deal into dealing with him. I told him that he should not make the mistake that I had made of becoming too friendly with BROTHMAN. I not only identified BROTHMAN to BLACK, but I gave him his complete name, where he worked, the telephone number, where he lived, the telephone number there, and a good deal of additional data concerning his child ELSA, and his wife. I do not recall whether the second child, ANITA, had yet been born at this time. I told BLACK that he would have to take the initiative and to act in a very stern, but fair manner, but above all, to keep BROTHMAN in line to try to insist that BROTHMAN met him at a specified place and time, not near the Hendrick Company in the downtown district, but as a matter of discipline to make it a good distance away and also, should BROTHMAN be late, not to wait for him, but to call him on a subsequent occasion and literally "rip him up." BLACK agreed to this and said that if it could be worked, he believed that he could handle BROTHMAN quite well. I said goodbye to SAM and then

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went up for my draft examination, where to my surprise, I was definitely and finally classified 4-F due to my hypertension. I had had an alternate meeting with SAM in case I should not be called for the draft, or more likely, in case there should be a brief time, say a week or seven days' postponement of any actual induction. At this time, SAM told me to again resume contact with BROTHMAN and emphasized that we must continue to get more information on Bums-3. This seemed to be all that SAM was interested in. I thereupon called BROTHMAN and told him that I was no longer going to be transferred to California, but would see him again, and on the occasion of this subsequent meeting, which again, I believe, was in the downtown part of New York, around Church Street,

BROTHMAN told me that he was having great difficulty at the Hendrick Company. The next two or three scheduled meetings with BROTHMAN did not take place. This brings us well into May, or possibly early June.

On all of these occasions, when I called the office, not only was he not there, but WEBER also, and on one occasion, I was given another number to call. On one other occasion, I called his wife, NAOMI, and she said that ABE was working late and when I said that he was not in the office, she said that he was in his "other office." This other office I subsequently discovered to be that of HENRY COLWYNNE, and is in the Graybar Building, New York City. I finally did meet BROTHMAN at a place that he requested which was in the Grand Central Station in one of the many small drug stores or luncheonettes. He told me that he was considering leaving the Hendrick Company because of the bad way in which they had used him.

His story was that Hendrick had given a raise to everyone in the organization as a result of obtaining the Buna-S contract, but that he and WEHER had conspicuously been left out. He said that the reason for this was that he had insisted on giving the Rubber Research Commission in Washington, on the occasion of the conference in April, complete process information on the Hendrick Buna-S process. I should like to state that according to BROTHMAN, the original process data on Buna-S came from, most likely, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, or the United States Rubber Company. The story that BROTHMAN gave me at a subsequent meeting conflicted somewhat with the first story, that is, of his desire to leave Hendrick because of the Buna-S information which he had insisted be made available to all of the firms participating in the rubber research plan. This concerned principally the fact that he had not been granted a raise, that is, both he and WEHER. He then told me of this man, HENRY GOLWYNNE, who had, about a year previous, had some work done for him by BROTHMAN, that is, in BROTHMAN's capacity of design engineer for the Hendrick Company, and who had become greatly impressed at BROTHMAN's ability and who had now made BROTHMAN an offer to go into partnership with him.

BROTHMAN also stated that he had insisted that if he were to go along, that ARTIE WEHER go with him, and GOLWYNNE had agreed to this.

There followed at least two other meetings which did not take place during this time. I had reported to SAM the fact that BROTHMAN was considering leaving the Hendrick Company, and SAM grew very anxious about this whole business. He kept impressing on me the fact that under no circumstances was I to permit BROTHMAN to leave Hendrick, that I must keep him working there, as we were extremely anxious to obtain all possible further developments on Buna-S, and that this was to be BROTHMAN's task. I told BROTHMAN about this and he just laughed and said that the Buna-S was complete; that what sort of information was there to be handed over? He had designed the plant and the plant ^{had} just ticked off like clock work and ^{now} that it was done, that he was now going on to much greater things. He also told me a third conflicting story. This was to the effect that he had already agreed to leave, or told Hendrick that he was leaving them and going with GOLWYNNE, and that Hendrick had then offered to give him a substantial raise beyond that which anyone else had received, and WISER as well, and that it had merely been dropped on his desk by one of the officials of the company and that BROTHMAN had, in front of that man, picked it up, crumpled it into a roll and dropped it into a waste basket. He later told me that Hendrick had closed the files to him, and did not at this time mention anything about the proposed offer of the raise. It was not so much the actual incidents themselves, as the manner in which they were told that makes me state that they were conflicting stories. In any event, I recall clearly in June, possibly late June, meeting with BROTHMAN near the Hendrick Company,

very late in the evening about 10:00 o'clock, and taking a long walk up and down Sixth Avenue, starting with Church Street. During this time, BROTHMAN explained to me of his grand hopes for the future and was very enthusiastic about the various plants he was going to build while he worked for the Chemurgy Design Corporation, which was ^{located in New York City}. He did, however, offer to consider the possibility of still working for Hendrick and told me that he was going to make an arrangement with Hendrick whereby he would be a consultant for them on a part time basis. It is my belief now that no such arrangement was ever concluded and that in fact, Hendrick had barred the office to him. This, to a certain extent, satisfied me but when I told SAM about it, he was wild, and finally said, "Well, let's see what happens." He said, "Tell him while he is at Chemurgy, to try and concentrate on getting Buna-S contracts, if he can." Apparently, the one thing that SAM thought about was the Buna-S.

About this time, BROTHMAN started to tell me, and the time was actually about the time that he was leaving Chemurgy, of the design of certain pieces of mixing equipment. This had come about as a result of some statements that BROTHMAN had made in his Buna-S report, regarding mixing and which had aroused the interest of some engineers in the Soviet Union, so much so that a request had come from them, asking for further information, and this request in turn was relayed to me by SAM. This is not a matter of a conclusion that I have pieced together, but is the result of a clear bit of memory or recollection on my part as to

an actual incident that occurred during this period of May or June 1942, and during a conversation with SAM. I might add here that SAM had told me that on the very day or the very night, rather, that I had turned over the information on Buna-S, this rainy evening in March, that that very evening the material had been sent on its way to the Soviet Union.

I would like to note here that the Buna-S information supplied by BROTHMAN concerned a continuous process as opposed to a ^{BATCH} batch process. This meant that smaller amounts of material were handled at any one particular moment, but that in spite of the decreased size of the equipment the actual output ^{PER} within 24 hours was tremendously increased, and there was also a terrific saving in the materials of construction of the equipment and in the manpower required to operate the plant.

I would like to add one point here, that while BROTHMAN had succeeded in convincing me that he would still be doing work for Hendrick, when I told SAM about this, SAM insisted that it was just a dodge on BROTHMAN's part. At this time, as I have stated before, came the request from SAM for information on the mixing equipment. Again there resulted a long period of meetings, in which no information was turned over or the information was extremely fragmentary, or meetings which did not occur at all in which I showed up but BROTHMAN did not, and arrangements with SAM for the transfer of the information should I get it. I met SAM but did not have the information, of course, and finally, in the late fall of 1942, I would say about October, and possibly November of 1942, BROTHMAN turned over to me an exceedingly weighty book which

was actually a large ~~black~~ ^{green} notebook with rings some two to three inches in diameter and which contained a very complete exposition of BROTHMAN's work on mixing. This included, again, about 300 typewritten pages, some 50 to 100 nomographs to be used in the various calculations involved in designing mixing equipment, and a great mass of reprints of articles which BROTHMAN had written on mixing. These were mostly for McGraw-Hill Publications, such as "Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering" and "Process Engineering" and "Food Engineering." These three are separate journals. There was also a large mass of material consisting of advertising brochures of a technical nature, but which contained much valuable data. It all presented a very complete story on the subject of mixing, possibly the most fundamental unit operation in chemical engineering, since all chemical engineering processes involve at some stage or other the bringing together of two materials in as intimate a contact as possible so that as complete a reaction ^{as possible} may take place and without the production of any undesirable by-products.

I would like to state here that it was in general, SAK's, and not only SAK's, but the policy of all of the Soviets that I have known, never to accept an individual's work on its own merits. What they were interested in, and this will be repeated again and again, was industrial and technical information of such a nature that it was already in use in a plant or was designed for use in a plant which was being erected,

and they often emphasized to me, SAM and the others, that they would much rather be satisfied with something which was slightly out of date but which worked, and was now working, as opposed to something which contained many advances or improvements, but which was still in the theoretical or experimental state. The reason for the acceptance of BROTHMAN's material on mixing was that it obviously bore the stamp of having been completed for the use of various industries and chemical plants in the United States.

Again, I would like to emphasize or rather to bring up this point that all that BROTHMAN ever submitted to me was always material which he would have had to complete for his, at that time, legitimate employer. It was then, because of the fact that the information was intended for use in the United States and had been accepted by many authorities as being valuable, that SAM was so interested in the mixing data, and there was always the fact that a direct request had come from the Soviet Union for this material. I turned this material over to SAM, in I recall, the Ferris Wheel Bar. I recall this incident very clearly. It was a rather cold evening in the late fall or possibly early winter, but I believe that it was late fall as it was not yet December. The latest that it was was December, and I recall having this bulky package ^{which was} some five inches in thickness, by 18 inches in ^{about} length, and ^{about} 14 inches in width, containing this mixing equipment data, and I recall having set it on a seat next to me. We were not

at the bar; we never sat at the bar, but at one of the small tables, and I had laid it on one of the empty chairs at our table, and had put a newspaper on top of it in an unsuccessful effort in a partial concealment. SAM took the material with him, when I left, and with the newspaper on the outside, he carried it under his arm and the material next to his body. This was on the same ^{NIGHT} day that I received the material from BROTHMAN. When I received the material from BROTHMAN, it was all in this large looseleaf notebook, and I subsequently purchased some wrapping paper at a stationary store. This stationary store was and may still be, on 42nd Street, on the south side, just east of Lexington Avenue, and between Lexington and Third Avenue. It is possible that the two proprietors of this little store may recall my face.

In connection with the fragments of information relating to the mixing equipment which BROTHMAN gave me between July and October or November, when the completed report was handed in, I would like to state that I kept all, or possibly almost all, of this material in my home, and that this has since been found in my home and has been identified by me to Agents MILLER and BRENNAN of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This material consists of handwritten sections in my handwriting relating to the theory of mixing. There are some 40 or 50 pages total; handwritten sections in BROTHMAN's handwriting relating to the theory of mixing, these are some possibly 25 or 30 pages; and a variety of typewritten material also relating to mixing equipment.

There were also some elementary sketches, principally drawn by BROTHMAN, and in the body, ^{the report,} the theory relating to mixing. None of this material was ever turned over to SAM because of the previously explained reluctance on my part to ever again give SAM a fragment from BROTHMAN.

Again, I would like to mention here that SAM told me that the material was just in time to be carried to the Soviet Union. The exact means of transportation, I do not know; whether it was by boat or partly by plane, or just who was to carry it, but I do know this, that on occasions, when BROTHMAN had promised information beginning with the time that I met him in late 1941, and up until the time that I finally submitted the mixing equipment data, I was advised at various times, by SAM that if the work could be completed by a certain date and hour, that it would be possible for it to "make the next boat."

SAM told me on the occasion of a subsequent meeting that the information on mixing equipment was very good indeed, that he had personally inspected a good deal of it, though not all, since that would have taken too long. I believe that possibly here I have confirmation of the fact that SAM was, by training, a mechanical engineer. He may also have told me that the information had been well received in the Soviet Union, but certainly he did mention, on the occasion of the next event which concerned a meeting between SAM, BROTHMAN and myself, and which took place in either late November or early December of 1942, though there is some possibility that it may have been early January of 1943, that it had been well received. This meeting was a pre-arranged one and took place in the Lincoln Hotel on 8th Avenue, above 42nd Street

in New York City. I engaged a suite of rooms, actually only two, for this occasion. I cannot recall the name which I used but I believe again that it was FRANK KESSLER. I do not believe that with SAM there that I would have used my own name. There is again the possibility that I may have used the name MARTIN, but again, I don't believe that I did so because SAM knew that I was meeting SLACK under the name of MARTIN. The purpose of this meeting had been carefully discussed with SAM before I suggested it to BROTHMAN, and was essentially to be in the nature of a pep talk for BROTHMAN given by SAM. I was to represent SAM as a visiting Soviet dignitary and possibly there may have been some hint that he was a military visitor, or certainly at least a technical man. The whole idea of the meeting was to "butter up" BROTHMAN so that he would work on processes in which we were interested, and might even obtain work with a firm or firms in say, the field of synthetic rubber, or possibly some other field in which he might have worked where the information would have been of interest to the Soviet Union. BROTHMAN readily agreed to this meeting and it took place as I have described, most likely in late November or possibly early December, with a still further possibility of early January of 1943.

I had previously told BROTHMAN that great interest had been shown in the Soviet Union on account of the two magnificent pieces of work that he had done in connection with Buna-S and with the mixing equipment, and that as a result, a Soviet dignitary had been sent here

with the special purpose of meeting BROTHMAN and conversing with the man who had done such fine work. I stated that this man was here in connection with some other ostensible and legitimate reasons and that he was a very high official indeed, but that the main purpose of his coming meeting was to see BROTHMAN and conversing with him. To this, BROTHMAN

readily agreed. The meeting took place as planned with one exception.

I tried first to engage a room in the Hotel New Yorker and was unsuccessful and finally managed to get one at the Lincoln. I then met SAM at the New Yorker and told him that I had engaged rooms at the Lincoln and he then told me to get in touch with BROTHMAN. I did so and called BROTHMAN at his office and told him to meet me in the lobby of the

Lincoln Hotel. BROTHMAN did so; I would say the hour was about 8:30, and we went up to the rooms. I do not know SAM's exact whereabouts at that particular time. He may even have been in the lobby of the Lincoln, because I recall that at a later time, he told of having seen BROTHMAN and me going upstairs. In any event, he came up within about 15 or 20 minutes. That was somewhere close to 9:00 o'clock, and I admitted him.

I introduced him to BROTHMAN as GEORGE. I do not believe that I used the name SAM. There is also the possibility that I may have used the name SAM SIMON, but then again I believe that SIMON was the name under which I introduced SAM to AL SLACK on another three-fold meeting.

SAM was extremely genial and expansive during this meeting. He wasn't generally of that character but he outdid himself this time. He called up and had some wine and some sandwiches sent up. We then proceeded

to talk until one, possibly two o'clock in the morning. I rather fancy the latter hour. A good deal of the subject matter of the conversation concerned praise by SAM of the excellent work which BROTHMAN had done. It also concerned a good deal of conversation on the subject of mathematics and the application of mathematics to practical problems in engineering. By this, I mean the application of certain fields of mathematics which are not commonly used. SAM very gently and extremely diplomatically hinted to BROTHMAN, or put over the thought, that BROTHMAN should try to get work in fields in which the Soviets were interested, particularly fields relating to military endeavor, or military equipment, and also the inevitable A-bomb. I believe, however, that here may have come the first hint, and this is purely one that I am evolving in retrospect, of the interests of the Soviets in Atomic Energy, and that concerned the length of time spent in discussing mathematics and the application of mathematics to various fields, and also there may have been some conversation relating to BROTHMAN's acquaintance with Dr. HAROLD UREY at Columbia University. I believe that here BROTHMAN stated to SAM that he was a former pupil of Dr. UREY's. I would like to state here that I am not confusing this incident with Dr. BERNARD KOPPEL, and that while I am evolving this in retrospect, I am quite certain that it did occur. I am emphasizing this because that at this time, I had no idea that anything was going on in regard to Atomic Energy in the United States. It is possible that SAM did, as early a date as this, have some definite information. Also there occurred here a promise by SAM of

offering BROTHMAN all of the aid possible in regard to the physical task of getting information on paper. This included stenographic services, and this matter I will take up shortly. One slip occurred during the meeting, and I do not think it was due to the wine, because I had, occasionally, seen SAM consume far more alcoholic beverages than the two glasses of wine that he had, and that occurred when SAM once referred to me as HARRY, not FRANK. He quickly covered up, however, but I do recall this slip.

As I have stated, we put in some five hours together. A good deal of the talk was on matters completely unrelated to the subject of espionage and concerned a great deal of conversation by SAM, concerning the true state of the Soviet forces in combat with the Germans; a great deal of irrelevant details concerning life in the Soviet Union, and inevitably, since SAM was a skilled conversationalist and knew enough not to monopolize any such occasion, a tremendous amount of talk by BROTHMAN on his accomplishments in the past. Here, SAM managed to skillfully, I thought, interject how much more BROTHMAN could do in the future ~~where he could follow instructions.~~ ^{WERE HE TO} This was extremely expertly done and I don't think it would have been detected by anyone except one who had had such a long and ^{IN GENERAL UNSATISFACTORY} ~~satisfactory~~ general relationship with BROTHMAN regarding the obtaining of information for the Soviet Union.

When we left, I recalled the incident very clearly, and we all went downstairs to the lobby. SAM took a cab and headed uptown and finally BROTHMAN took a cab. He was so elated, that he was going back to the Chemurgy offices to work for the rest of the night.

I believe that I stayed over in the room until the morning since it was too late to get a train, and then I finally got a train at 6:30 or 7:00 o'clock the following morning for Philadelphia.

The next event that transpired was the matter of the Aerosol Bomb or Aerosol Dispenser for insecticides. In connection with this, which occurred early in 1943, I would like to state that on the occasion of subsequent meetings, BROTHMAN kept asking me for the Soviet stenographer, and I, in turn, kept asking SAM. As far as BROTHMAN knew, however, SAM, or GEORGE as he knew him, had returned to the Soviet Union. SAM wanted to know what BROTHMAN wanted to work on and I told him that it was in connection with a dispenser for insecticides known as the Aerosol Bomb. This was a gadget, simple in design, but capable of producing a very fine, almost colloidal fog of a carrier and an insecticide which had the property of remaining suspended in the atmosphere in a closed room or tent for some 16 to 18 hours. Such was extremely useful for the troops overseas in the Pacific areas.

When I told SAM about this, however, he was totally uninterested, possibly because of the fact that while the Soviet Troops were, it is true, fighting under extremely unsanitary conditions, still they were usually engaged in either temperate or extremely cold climates. Also, SAM was interested in things of a more direct military nature. He said to simply let it go and let BROTHMAN prepare the material as best as he could himself, and also said that I was not to help him. However, to save

face with BROTHMAN, I had to obtain stenographic help, and did so in the person of Miss JENNIE RUZICKA, who at that time, lived in, I believe Hackensack, New Jersey, or in that area. In any event, it was not very far from Newark, New Jersey. I obtained the services of Miss RUZICKA through my friend TOM BLACK, and this was a last desperation move. I had considered using one of the girls at the Pennsylvania Sugar Company but had then decided that this would be too expensive a maneuver, taking a girl up to New York and returning them. ^{USA} This also was too dangerous in that ^{3/16} they might begin to wonder a little too much about my activities.

BLACK finally recommended Miss RUZICKA who was possibly, at that time, engaged in working part time, possibly one day a week, for, I believe, the New Jersey State Labor Board or the State Board of Unemployment Compensation. She was a very young girl, about 16 or 17, and extremely inexperienced as a stenographer. Not only was she incapable of coping with the technical terms involved, this I had rather expected, but she could also not take even the simplest sentence in direct dictation without making several errors. The result was that she would type up the material which BROTHMAN would dictate and in which I would put handwritten words, and so on, which I thought would be too difficult for her, and would then submit it to me and I would then correct it as well as I could. It was so hopelessly jumbled that it always required a second session of dictating and going over and finally she would succeed in getting the story straight. After possibly two or three such attempts, she would then mail this material to my home in Philadelphia.

The meetings or the sessions with BROTHMAN and Miss RUZICKA and myself took place in the Chemurgy offices in the Graybar Building, New York. There were possibly four such meetings, ⁷⁷⁻¹³ these, I believe, were the maximum; there may have only been three. There was also one or two occasions in which BROTHMAN did not show up at all and JENNIE and I merely sat in the Grand Central Station and waited for unreasonably long periods of time, until I decided to send her home. I would like to state that she was completely unfamiliar with New York City, and very much confused. She was very young, as I have said, and because BLACK had told me to be very sure that she got home safely, I always made it a point to ride with her to Newark and to give her an extra dollar so that she could have cab fare home. I paid for the transportation between Newark and New York, and I also paid her, I believe, the sum of \$10 for each meeting, even for those in which no meeting with BROTHMAN occurred. The whole affair was so obviously ridiculous that BROTHMAN and I gave it up by common consent. By giving it up, the whole thing, I mean continuing to use the services of Miss RUZICKA. I did a considerable amount of work subsequent to this, however, usually on Sunday mornings, with BROTHMAN in the Chemurgy offices in which I took down handwritten notes from what BROTHMAN said concerning the aerosol process. There has since turned up in my home a considerable amount of such material as well as some of the typewritten data as completed by JENNIE RUZICKA. The material, aside from that

typed by Miss HUZICKA, consists of notes by both myself and BROTHMAN.

The BROTHMAN material is in his writing and contains, in addition to the written data, the design of several other aerosol dispensers such as the Westinghouse and the Pennsylvania Engineer model aerosol dispensers.

These sketches were made by BROTHMAN and I have identified them as such to Agents MILLER and BRENNAN of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

In addition to the dispenser, there have been found, in my home, a field ^{FILLING} filler device designed by BROTHMAN for refilling of the aerosol dispensers in the field. This was in the form of several blueprints. None of this material was ever turned over to SAM or any other agent of the Soviet Union. I accepted this material from BROTHMAN because I did not wish to antagonize him, as I surely would have done, had I turned down this work.

The next happening that occurred was that of the magnesium powder. This concerns the production of an extremely fine magnesium powder such as is used in flares and in tracer bullets. The idea had its genesis with HENRY GOLWINNE, who thought that magnesium powder could be produced by the following process; that is, spraying the molten magnesium into a chamber containing an inert gas such as nitrogen or helium. The spraying was to occur through extremely fine orifices or nozzles, and the magnesium would form extremely fine globules or particles in this inert atmosphere, and would fall to the bottom of the chamber containing the inert atmosphere from which it could then be continuously removed and

packaged. Such a process was a great improvement over the traditional method of producing powders from ingots whereby a series of, say, eight or 12 attrition machines, are set up and the particles are successafmly reduced smaller and smaller in size until the desired fineness is attained. There is then involved the problem of sieving out the large particles and returning them to the machines for further grinding. Also, the matter of grinding magnesium is not too happy an affair because of the danger of fire from the very small particles produced.

It was BROTHMAN's job to design this process, I believe. It was intended for use in Australia but there may have also been the understanding that GOLWYNNE was going to try to sell this to the United States Government. Here again, BROTHMAN employed his now familiar dilatory tactics. This matter came about, that is, the magnesium powder, as a result of a process volunteered to me without any prompting on my part by ABE BROTHMAN. That is, a process which was valuable in a military sense. I believe that it may have also come about as a result of something that I may have told BROTHMAN relating to the fact that as interesting as the aerosol bomb was, it was still not too important militarily speaking, to the Soviet Union. In spite of BROTHMAN's delaying actions and promises which kept recurring, of having the ^{whole} information in one complete story ready on any one of a number of occasions, this never occurred. There have, however, been found in my home some five

or six handwritten pages in my writing, concerning the magnesium powder process. This is just the beginning of the process, the preliminary calculations. There is also in my handwriting a diagram and some notations in BROTHMAN's handwriting. There has also been found some fragmentary single sheets in BROTHMAN's handwriting concerning calculations on the magnesium powder process.

I would like to state now that while SAM was not much interested in the aerosol dispenser, yet he did, in the beginning, evidence some degree of concern or enthusiasm concerning the magnesium powder process. However, as weeks passed into months, and no complete process was available, finally on one occasion, I brought up the matter of both, the magnesium powder and the aerosol dispenser, to SAM, and finally SAM became very angry about this because, while I had previously given SAM to understand that both the aerosol and the magnesium powder, in particular, were the subject of interest on the part of other people beside GOLWYNNE and BROTHMAN, that at this time I made it clear to SAM that both the aerosol and the magnesium powder were entirely the products of BROTHMAN's work, upon which he reacted in the following fashion:

He threw up his hands and made a vulgar remark and said that if it was all BROTHMAN's work, he wanted nothing to do with it.

None of this material, accordingly, that is, either the aerosol dispenser or the magnesium powder, was ever turned over to SAM or any other Soviet agent.

The occasion of SAM's discussion with BROTHMAN's work was in October of 1943. There was one occasion in the early fall of 1943 when I went to New York and obtained a room at the Commodore Hotel near both the Graybar Building and the Grand Central Station. BROTHMAN was to spend the day with me, working on the magnesium powder and completing the whole business. He did not show up until pretty late in the afternoon and finally, even then, spent the whole time telling me about the trouble he had had in the Chemurgy office. This was as a result of a disagreement between ARTIE WEBER and EMIL BARISH, both of whom worked for Chemurgy. WEBER was one of the partners with GOLWYNNE and BROTHMAN in Chemurgy. Absolutely nothing was done on this day.

Beginning sometime in the fall of 1942, and continuing through 1943, and into 1944, I received from BROTHMAN a considerable amount of material, mostly blueprints, concerning a plant which was being put up by HENRY GOLWYNNE and Chemurgy for the Rufert Chemical Company of Seymour, Connecticut. This related to a plant for the production of nickel catalyst, both in pellet form and ^{as} vehicle impregnated.

GOLWYNNE, I believe, was also a partial owner of the Rufert Company in conjunction with a man called JEROME. These blueprints have since been discovered in my home and I have identified them as such to agents MILLER and BRENNAN of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Many of the blueprints are those of the Graver Tank Company of Chicago, Illinois.

This last mentioned firm, I believe, was doing the actual fabrication of the equipment for the Seymour plant. BROTHMAN and the Chemurgy Company were doing the design work. In this connection, it should be mentioned, that I did a good deal of work on two, possibly three occasions, for BROTHMAN in respect to working out chemical details, particularly as related to the recovery of the nickel catalyst once it had been used. It should be mentioned here that this nickel catalyst is used in connection with various ^{HYDROGENATION PROCESSES,} ~~hydrogenation~~ particularly as concerned with the production of fats such as Crisco and ~~Spry~~ from such materials as cottonseed oil. For this work, I was paid by BROTHMAN, certainly on at least one occasion, I believe, to the extent of \$150. This was money which I needed badly for my expenses with regard to work that I was then doing with AL SLACK.

While the Ruffert Company had a laboratory in Seymour, Connecticut, still BROTHMAN was always quarreling with the chief chemist there and told me that ^{he} ~~he~~ could never get him to run the experiments that he wanted, and that the design work would be impossible to complete unless I furnished ABE with this additional information. This work, I would like to add, was done in the evenings in the laboratories of the Pennsylvania Sugar Company. On one occasion, I worked through an entire night until the following morning. None of the information on the nickel catalyst was ever turned over to SAM or any other Soviet agent. I am certain that I mentioned it to SAM and I am also certain that this topic came up during the meeting between SAM, BROTHMAN and myself, at

the Lincoln Hotel, and that on this occasion, SAM had merely sidestepped the issue and had not condemned the process as being material in which the Soviet Union was not interested. To me, however, SAM stated very plainly that they already had processes for producing fats used in cooking, and that his time and mine were far too valuable to spend on such matters. Here again, he reiterated, SAM did, that what was desired most of BROTHMAN was for him to obtain a job with a large industrial concern whereby he could give us well authenticated and accepted information on subjects in which the Soviets were interested. Such firms were mentioned as the Goodrich Rubber Company, the Goodyear Company, and the United States Rubber Company.

During my association with BROTHMAN, he also threw several legitimate jobs my way for which I obtained money, which was very necessary to my continuing my activities. One such was a proposal on the conversion of a plant owned by the B-G Interstate Corporation of Paterson, New Jersey. This firm made a malt syrup used as a ^{SUGAR SUBSTITUTE} ~~sugared syrup~~ and the people wanted to convert this plant to a distillery. I made such a survey and was paid the sum of \$500.

To go ahead a little bit, in 1945, I was introduced by BROTHMAN to a man called SIMON MILLNER, who was working for a man called HARRY GRETSKE of the Belle Meade Farms in Virginia. This man, GRETSKE, was interested in a process which I had developed independently for producing a high test yeast from citrus molasses. This yeast was to be

high in factors of vitamin B complex. Nothing ever came of this, though, but I did submit samples of the yeast and a proposal to MILLNER, and was paid for the one meeting that I had with MILLNER in New York City.

In early September of 1944, after a period of several months, during which I had not seen BROTHMAN, possibly since June of that year, I met BROTHMAN on 32nd Street, near 4th Avenue, on the southeast corner, inside of a bar and restaurant. I had previously made several calls to Chemurgy and had simply been told by one of the girls that BROTHMAN was not there; either that or there was no one there in the evening when my calls were made. Finally, I called NAOMI, BROTHMAN's wife, and she told me that he was probably in the 32nd Street office.

I would like to interpose here that sometime early in 1944, BROTHMAN had taken me to this place on 32nd Street. The exact address is 114 East 32nd Street, and the office was on one of the higher floors, about the 11th or 12th. There was ^{really} no office there at all, but there was a crude or sketchy sort of laboratory. In this laboratory there was working one chemist, a Negro by the name of GIBBS. GIBBS was, I believe, a graduate of Fordham University, New York, and he was working on the production of DDT, and also on the production of Chloral, one of the two materials needed for the synthesis of DDT. My visit there was extremely brief, and I have no memory beyond that of being introduced to GIBBS.

I would like to state here that at all times I used the name

FRANK KESSLER except on the occasion when I did work for B-G Interstate Corporation of Paterson, New Jersey, and when I made the estimate for Dr. MILLNER; then I used the name HARRY GOLD.

I would like to state at this time that I gave BROTHMAN to understand that my real name was FRANK KESSLER, but I gave him the name of HARRY GOLD to be used as a letter drop or as a means of getting in communication with me. Very likely, had I not done so, I would have lost complete contact with BROTHMAN and would have been very glad to do so, but once having given him this name, he could always send a telegram to that address, and these I could not ignore. I believe that the address used was that of 6823 Kindred Street, the present address of my father and brother. This would mean that I gave him the name HARRY GOLD and the address subsequent to June of 1944. At this time, only my mother, father and I were living at that address. My brother was overseas until February of 1946.

To continue ^{about} my meeting with BROTHMAN in September of 1944, this was in the evening around 9:00 or 10:00 o'clock, I called him from the bar and he asked me to wait there until he came down. After a half of an hour, he did arrive and we had a sandwich and then went for a long walk. This walk was down Fourth Avenue and to the Wanamaker Store in lower Manhattan and possibly below that, and then back again, and then another complete circuit down to the Wanamaker Store and back again. There may have even been three complete circuits. We spoke for at least

three hours, and most of the talking was done by BROTHMAN and I listened.

The subject matter concerned the dirty deal which he had gotten from HENRY GOLWYNNE, ARTIE WEBER, and a Mr. HEILIG of the Regal Chemical Company of Brooklyn, New York. Apparently, what had happened was this: BROTHMAN had designed the aerosol bomb for HEILIG and had done this for himself and for WEBER and not for GOLWYNNE. When GOLWYNNE found out about it, he asked ABE to turn it over into Chemurgy, his and WEBER's share, of whatever profits would result. BROTHMAN refused to do so and told GOLWYNNE that he had never received any money for the design of the Rufert Plant, and had said that this was a simple case, ^{TYPICAL AND} that, when he had asked GOLWYNNE about compensation for it, GOLWYNNE had said, that as a partner in Rufert, he, GOLWYNNE, had determined that Chemurgy would do the work for free, because GOLWYNNE was also a one-third, and possibly a forty percent, stockholder in Chemurgy. When GOLWYNNE again, either on a subsequent occasion or at the same time, asked BROTHMAN to sign over his and WEBER's share of the aerosol process, BROTHMAN again refused and GOLWYNNE then said, and this must have been on a subsequent occasion, "Well, it doesn't really matter because ARTIE WEBER has already signed over his share to me, and furthermore, ARTIE WEBER and I, meeting as majority stockholders in the Chemurgy Design Corporation, ^{HAVE} voted to oust ^{you} BROTHMAN from the three-man Board of Directors."

He then produced for BROTHMAN a signed statement by WEBER to that effect.

A week later, BROTHMAN told me he had found out, on the occasion of the conversation with HEILIG during which HEILIG also asked him to sign a paper stating that for a certain minimum compensation, HEILIG was free of any further obligations to BROTHMAN, that HEILIG had produced the paper from WEBER stating that all of the design work on the aerosol process was WEBER's own and was not BROTHMAN's; and that the process, in effect, belonged to WEBER and he in turn, was assigning it to HEILIG. BROTHMAN told me that at this time there occurred in the Chemurgy office, just subsequent to this, an event during which WEBER asked BROTHMAN to help him with some design calculations; that is, the matters relating to some work that WEBER was doing for the Kellogg Division of the Kellogg Company of Jersey City, a large process equipment firm. BROTHMAN then said that he angrily turned on ARTIE and asked him why he hadn't first brought up the matter of signing over his rights to both Chemurgy and HEILIG without even mentioning it to ABE.

I believe that there comes in here, particularly in regard to HEILIG, the matter of the fact that one of the reasons that BROTHMAN told me why ARTIE signed over his rights was that HEILIG had agreed to "go to bat," as it were, with ARTIE's Local Draft Board in Brooklyn, to prevent him from being taken into the service, and that this was also the reason for ARTIE's seeking work with the Kellogg Division, since this carried a very high exemption priority. BROTHMAN said that he accused ARTIE of both selling him out to GOLWYNNE and to HEILIG, and

of a variety of other misdeeds, and that finally^{he} got so angry, that he attempted to physically beat up WEBER, and had only been dissuaded from doing so by other people in the Chemurgy office. The upshot of the whole matter was that BROTHMAN was fired from both Chemurgy and the Regal Company, and along with BROTHMAN there were thrown out of work OSCAR VAGO, GUS WOLLAN, EMIL BARISH, and JULES KORCHIEN.

KORCHIEN was an architect employed part time by Chemurgy, and a friend of ABE's. VAGO was a mechanical engineer, and an extremely able draftsman. BARISH was a chemical engineer and WOLLAN was essentially a mathematician and a physicist, but was working mostly as a chemical engineer. ABE said that several days after the event occurred, and this was on the 15th of August 1944, that these four people and BROTHMAN met in the laboratory which had been used on 32nd Street, and had finally agreed that the best thing that they could do under the circumstances was to form a firm of their own. This was to be a firm which specialized in developing chemical processes and ^{then} in designing the equipment for these processes. No laboratory facilities were available since the space at 32nd Street was converted into a design office. This was only one small room and a partition was put in with a desk for use of the members. The rest of the space, which had been laboratory tables, was used for drawing. ABE told me that while some of the others had contributed nominal sums such as \$200 toward the formation of the company, still they were practically penniless, and that

the principal funds had come from personal contracts which ABE had for doing work for the Graver Tank Company and for the Bridgeport Brass Company. The work ^{for} the Bridgeport Brass, I believe, had to do with the aerosol dispenser. I do not know the nature of the work for the Graver Company. ABE stated that he was to receive something like \$15,000 from Bridgeport Brass, possibly \$20,000, and something like \$15,000 from the Graver Tank Company. Now, whether he had already received some of this money, I do not know, but the general impression that I came away with was that a good deal of the money still was to come, and this would be used entirely for the furtherance of setting up the organization to be known as A. BROTHMAN ^{AND} ASSOCIATES.

At either this, or at a later date, BROTHMAN explained to me that the reason for having chosen this name for the firm was that they had all agreed that BROTHMAN was the only one of the group who ^{was} well known in the chemical process field, especially through his publications for the Mc Graw-Hill Company, and that as such, this name was more likely to attract attention and business than a more descriptive one but one which did not contain the name BROTHMAN.

I would like to explain that the ingredients of the material dispensed through the aerosol bomb were Freon 12, Sesame Oil, Pyrethrum, and DDT. The Freon was the carrier and was a liquid in the aerosol bomb and produced a fine mist when expelled through the nozzle. The Sesame Oil was a carrier for the Pyrethrum extract, which lasts, provided the

the function of knocking down the insects. The DDT, while it did not have the high knock-down of Pyrethrum, still had a far greater ^{LASTING} effect and was effective on surfaces for as long as two years after they had been sprayed.

It was as a result of BROTHMAN's work on the aerosol that he became interested in DDT, and it was on DDT that the Negro chemist, GIBBS, was working in April of 1944.

The first time that I ever met NAOMI BROTHMAN was on an occasion when I waited for ABE at La Guardia Field when he was due to return from a trip to Washington in connection with the Buna-S. This was sometime in February of 1942. The only event that occurred was that we took a cab to BROTHMAN's apartment, and I continued from there to the Pennsylvania Station. We did have one brief conversation in the men's lounge during which BROTHMAN gave me some fragmentary information on Buna-S. It was also on this occasion that one of the times when I was supposed to have received a complete ³⁻⁴ list of data had been planned for.

I would like to add here that on several occasions after leaving very late at night, leaving the Chemurgy offices that is, I drove BROTHMAN over to Long Island City where he lived near Skillman Avenue, and then took the same cab back to Penn Station. At this time, it would have been impossible for ABE to get a cab driver to take him over to Long Island City without the promise of a return fare.

Regarding the subject of remuneration, BROTHMAN never received any money as payment for work that he did for the Soviet Union, but these events did occur. On at least two occasions in regard to information that BROTHMAN said that he was obtaining for me regarding the Buna-S, I paid him sums of \$50, possibly one payment was \$50 and the other \$25. This was in connection with blueprinting expenses. BROTHMAN told me that he had to order additional blueprints and could not do so at Hendrick without arousing suspicion, so he would order them and would pay for them himself, and this was repaid to him.

In the summer of 1942, I purchased for BROTHMAN a Voigtlander camera which was of the cut film type or film pack type. This was a second hand camera and I believe that I had purchased it at Kline and Goodman in Philadelphia. There is some possibility that I may have obtained it from AL SLACK. BROTHMAN told me that he wanted this camera in order to be able to take pictures of his child or children. This camera cost me about \$40.

On several subsequent occasions, I supplied BROTHMAN with film pack which was very rare as it was all film during this time. I may have obtained this film from AL SLACK about Christmas of 1942. ^{Also,} I purchased a scarab bracelet costing about \$8 or \$9, and an umbrella costing about \$5 or \$6 for a girl in the Chamurgy offices. This girl was a stenographer who had done a good deal of typing for BROTHMAN in connection with work that he was turning over to me. Particularly, do I believe, that she had typed a good deal of material on mixing. I never

met this girl, and I do not know who she is, but BROTHMAN told me that he needed a gift for her and so I made these purchases. I believe BROTHMAN turned over one of them to the girl.

In December 1945, I purchased a six inch slide rule. This was a Keuffel and Esser slide rule in a leather carrying case, and is of the vest pocket type. This cost about \$5 or \$6. There were two reasons for these gifts, and the gifts actually included only the camera and the slide rule. One was that I hadn't been able to see him for extended periods and felt somewhat guilty; the second reason was that I had been unable to make any progress whatever, and this particularly relates to the slide rule, in obtaining legitimate backing from the Soviet Union for ABE in his enterprise.

I would like to elaborate further on this matter of legitimate backing. Starting in early 1942, and continuing through BROTHMAN's associations with Chemurgy, and into the period when he formed A. BROTHMAN ASSOCIATES, BROTHMAN, on many occasions, I would say at least six, openly and directly asked me if I could obtain legitimate backing from the Soviet Union so that he could openly set up an enterprise and do work on chemical processes for the Soviets. When I first mentioned this to SAM, he laughed hilariously and said that he had never heard of such a fool nonsense in his life.

First, I would like to explain that by legitimate backing,

BROTHMAN meant sums ranging from \$25,000 to \$50,000. Also, he envisioned

and that my next Soviet contact was JOHN, whom I have since identified as ANATOLI A. YAKOVLEV. On one occasion in 1944, and this was very late in 1944, possibly December, and after BROTHMAN had again asked me about obtaining funds for him through the Soviets, I did mention this matter to JOHN. I did not get very far, however, and I think, as a matter of fact, that I don't believe that I got any further than BROTHMAN's name. JOHN grew very angry and said that under no conditions was I ever to meet with BROTHMAN or ever to get in touch with him again, that I had been instructed by SAM, and I will elaborate on this last, and that BROTHMAN was never to be mentioned again. I stated that I never got very far, because I never got as far as this proposition or as far as telling JOHN that I had seen BROTHMAN recently.

With regard to seeing BROTHMAN, I would now like to state that in December of 1943, and possibly January of 1944, I was told by SAM that there was an extremely important mission coming up for him, and that before he could tell me about the mission, he wanted to know would I undertake it. I unhesitatingly agreed. SAM then told me that the mission was far more important than anything that I ever done before, and concerned matters of not only immediate necessity but of world-shaking importance. He did not elaborate upon it at this meeting, but did on a subsequent occasion, but he did tell me on this first time that he brought up the matter of the important mission, that I was to drop

completely any association with BROTHMAN and was never to ever see him again. I do not believe that BROTHMAN ever gave me any material subsequent to the material I obtained in 1944 on the Rufert Chemical Company, and this closes my association with ABRAHAM BROTHMAN on behalf on the Soviets.

I have read the above statement consisting of 57 pages and am signing it as all the statements contained therein are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

July 11, 1950
Philadelphia, Pa

I, HARRY GOLD, hereby make the following voluntary statement to T. SCOTT MILLER, JR., and RICHARD E. BRENNAN, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made me, and I realize that I do not have to make any statement, and any statement I do make may be used against me in a Court of law. I realize that I have a right to counsel.

The events I am going to describe occurred during the two year period ^{when} that I was employed by the firm of A. BROTHMAN and Associates of New York.

The affair actually began one or two days prior to Memorial Day 1947. I had been working in the Elmhurst Laboratory of the firm and had then reached the point where further work required my going in to the Engineers Club ^{Library} in Manhattan. The time was about 3:00 in the afternoon. I left the laboratory and on the way to Manhattan got off the subway at Queens Plaza, so that I could stop in to the Design Offices of A. BROTHMAN and Associates, which is located at 29-27 41st Avenue, Long Island City. The building in which the BROTHMAN Design Offices are located is called the Chatham-Phenix. When I had emerged from the subway, and just as I was crossing the street to the entrance of the building, this is on the side of the street nearest the subway, one of the BROTHMAN employees, an electrical engineer whose name is SOL FANSHEL was leaving the building. In the middle of the street he accosted me and said, but not too excitedly, "Did you know that some Government men are upstairs talking to ABE?" It may be possible that in place of the phrase,

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"Government men," that FANSHEL used the words "Internal Revenue men,"

I can not exactly recall; in any case, I was not very much disturbed, and went directly up to the offices with the purpose of consulting with ABE to see whether there was anything further beyond what I had projected to look up in the chemical *literature*.

The following conversation took place immediately when BROTHMAN approached me in the office when I arrived. While some of the conversation is set forth in quotes, it is substantially what BROTHMAN told me upon this occasion.

When I arrived in the office, BROTHMAN was in a state of great excitement, he immediately went forward to meet me, took me by the arm and went over to a corner of the office. I would like to explain that the office is rather large, consisting of two rooms; an outer one containing three desks; the one nearest the door being that of MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ; the second desk belonging to OSCAR VAGO, who was in charge of drafting for the firm; and a third desk belonging to ABE BROTHMAN.

The first thing BROTHMAN said was, "The FBI were here—they know everything—they know all about us—they know you were a courier—they have a photograph of you and me together in a restaurant! Look, we don't have much time. Look, HARRY, you've got to get this straight. You have got to tell the same story I told how we met. Look, do you know this guy JOHN?" I told BROTHMAN that I did not know JOHN, and asked BROTHMAN what he was like. BROTHMAN then said, "Look, HARRY, you have got to get this description straight." BROTHMAN then described to me a

photograph which he said had been shown by Agents of the FBI to him, which photograph BROTHMAN said was of JOHN. BROTHMAN described JOHN to me as a wizened sort of fellow with reddish hair and a receding hair line. BROTHMAN told me that JOHN's name was something like "COLLIER." After describing JOHN to me BROTHMAN wanted to know if I "got that" and I said that I had. BROTHMAN then said, "Look, you have got to make up some sort of story right away as to how you met this man—remember—you've got to say JOHN introduced you to me. Look, I told them that JOHN was an entrepreneur, and that you and I worked together for him, with you evaluating chemical processes." I then asked BROTHMAN how the FBI got the photograph of myself and him. BROTHMAN then said, "I don't know, they've got them—a lot of them—photographs of everyone."

About the middle of this limited conversation, BROTHMAN said to me, "Someone has ratted—it must be that bitch HELEN." BROTHMAN also said to me, "Those fellows out there are going to see you—they may be on their way out there now. I promised them I would not talk with you, so don't let on that we've talked about this. You've got to cover me up and tell them the same story that I told you."

BROTHMAN then began urging that I leave immediately for the laboratory, although I wished to stay and have further conversation about this matter, the full import of it had just been realized by me.

One of the last things that BROTHMAN told me before I left the office was that Miss MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ had left in BROTHMAN's car for the office of GIBBY NEEDLEMAN, who was an attorney employed by the Antors

Trading Corporation.

I left the office and returned by subway to the laboratory. On the ride back to Klamhurst I thought of a man whom I had known at the Pennsylvania Sugar Company. This man's name was CARTER HOODLESS, and he had been about a year or so older than I, and had been the son of C.R. HOODLESS, one of the men who had a large interest, both financial and especially executive, in the Pennsylvania Sugar Company. W.H. HOODLESS, who at one time was in complete control of the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, had been a brother of C.R. HOODLESS. I had known CARTER HOODLESS very well, and I chose him as the person whom I would use to explain to the FBI as to the fictitious manner in which I had met JOHN GOLLISH. I would like to state that I had never heard this name before until BROTHMAN told me the name a few moments previous to this time.

I particularly chose CARTER HOODLESS because of the fact that he had died about four years previous.

I returned to the laboratory and tried to busy myself about my duties there. In about an hour, and this would make it about 4:30, two men entered the laboratory. They looked around and, even though both were looking directly at me in the small space where we worked, they asked, "Is there a Mr. HARRY GOLD here?" I replied that I was HARRY GOLD. They said that they had just recently spoken with ABE BROTHMAN, and desired to converse with me further about some matters that he'd mentioned. These men identified themselves to me as Agents SHANNON and O'BRIEN of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. We went outside and sat in O'BRIEN's

car for a brief while until the personnel of the laboratory had gone home. Shortly before the agents had arrived, MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ entered the laboratory and told me that ABE had gone home with a splitting headache. MIRIAM was still there, but was on the point of leaving when the agents arrived.

When everyone had gone home the agents and I re-entered the laboratory and had a very long conversation, lasting from about 5:15 until about 9:00 O'clock that night. In the course of the conversation I told them the following story. That in October or November of 1941, I had attended a Philadelphia Section Meeting of the American Chemical Society. This meeting was held in the Franklin Institute, as they customarily were. I said that I had previously agreed to meet CARTER HOODLESS at this meeting. I said that when I had entered the meeting hall CARTER had gone forward to greet me and had said that he had a friend here who was anxious to meet me. CARTER had introduced me to this friend, and had introduced him as JACOB GOLLISS or GOLLISSH; I can not recall now whether BROTHMAN had told me during our earlier talk in the office that the agents had referred to the man as JACOB, or whether the agents ^{in their talk with me} had referred to him as JACOB.* I do recall, and very distinctly, the fact that I was shown a number of photographs, possibly five or six, one of which was that of the small wizened man with the receding hairline and a somewhat wry grin on his features, whom I identified to them as the man ^{to} whom CARTER had introduced me to that night at the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia.

To continue with the story that I was telling the FBI, I told them that after the Chemical Society meeting was over, and that this principally had consisted of a talk by some prominent visiting chemist, (this was the normal procedure, what business there had to be transacted usually was done in Committee, and this evening was normally completely taken up by the talk of a visiting chemist, usually one of prominence in his particular field), that we, COLLIS and I, had left CARTER HOODLESS and had gone into downtown Philadelphia to a restaurant in the neighborhood of Broad and Locust Streets. I had told them that this restaurant was TENDLER's. I also told them that I went there with COLLIS upon his invitation. I continued with my "made up story." I said, during the course of a two or three hour conversation, that COLLIS had explained to me that he was a Mechanical Engineer and a promoter, and that he knew a very excellent Chemical Engineer in New York City. I had said that this Chemical Engineer was designing processes for COLLIS, and that COLLIS needed a Chemist to check on the reliability of the chemical information that was being given. I said that COLLIS had become very expansive and had explained to me that I would be paid well for this work that I was to do, and that he had painted a very glowing picture of the future. I also said that COLLIS had given me the name of the man and his office address and telephone number. The name that had been given to me was that of ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, and while I had not recalled the phone number, I had been told that he worked for the Hendrick Manufacturing Company of New York City.

GOLLIS³ had told me to get in touch with BROTHMAN in the near future, and to meet him and begin working with this Chemical Engineer. I also told Agents SHANNON and O'BRIEN that GOLLIS had never given me his address in New York; and further, that during his conversation he had not struck me as being a man who had the technical knowledge necessary for that of a Mechanical Engineer. I told the Agents that during the course of the conversation I had been somewhat taken in, but that on calmer reflection a little later, that the whole story began to have somewhat of a false air. The next events that took place, (according to this story), were that I had called BROTHMAN in New York City, and after one or two unsuccessful attempts, had gone to see him there. I stated that from the very beginning I was fascinated by BROTHMAN's tremendous knowledge and ability, and that from the very first we had become close friends. I stated that I made, during the period from November or December 1941, until sometime in late Spring or early Summer of 1942, some six or seven trips to see BROTHMAN, all to New York; that on several of these trips I had worked at BROTHMAN's home in Sunnyside, Long Island. I stated that on two or possibly three occasions BROTHMAN had given me some design material consisting principally of isolated blueprints of various reaction vessels, and that I had taken them home with me. I further stated that about three or four weeks after I first met GOLLIS, that he had called me at my home, (he had obtained my home address and telephone number from me on the occasion of our first meeting), and that he said that he had merely verified on the occasion of this first call that I had gotten in touch with BROTHMAN. He had also

said that he was just passing through Philadelphia and could not see me that evening. I stated that there were possibly some three subsequent calls, each about a month apart, and that on each occasion GOLLISS had been very evasive when I asked when I could see him. I then stated that ~~beginning sometime in February or early in March of 1942~~ ^{subsequent to} I had never heard from or seen GOLLISS. I further ~~stated~~ ^{said} in my statement to the Agents that BROTHMAN and I had not discussed GOLLISS very much, but that ~~on~~ one or two occasions when we had, we had come to the agreement that he was just a fly-by-night promoter with no substantial funds to back up his enterprises, and that BROTHMAN and I had both agreed that we doubted that we would ever hear from him again. On the occasion of making this statement to Agents SHANNON and O'BRIEN, I told them, upon their questioning, that I did not know but what these two or three blueprints that BROTHMAN gave me might still be in my home in Philadelphia.

The entire preceding story which I told Agents SHANNON and O'BRIEN of the FBI is completely false, and is a product only of my imagination. The only item resembling truth in it is that concerning the blueprints which I did actually pick up from BROTHMAN early in our relationship, but these blueprints were not picked up at the behest of GOLLISS, whom I never knew, but on instructions from another person.

The interview with Agents SHANNON and O'BRIEN was concluded about 9:00 o'clock that evening. About 9:30, MOSKOWITZ and BROTHMAN came out to the laboratory in BROTHMAN's car. It may be possible that they had called before leaving ~~from~~ ^{for} Elmhurst to see whether the agents had gone.

In any case, when they arrived, the three of us went to eat in a restaurant along Queens Boulevard in the Rego Park section of Queens. This restaurant is called "Sunny's of Chinatown." We had dinner in the restaurant, but before that and while we were still in the laboratory, BROTHMAN had wanted to know how I had carried off my conversation with the agents. Just as I was going to reply, MOSKOWITZ interrupted and assured ABE that I had been extremely nonchalant when the agents entered. I told BROTHMAN that I believed that the whole affair had gone very well.

ABE's opening remark to me after getting into the restaurant was, "HARRY, you don't blame me for having brought your name into this, do you? I thought since they would eventually uncover you because of our long close association, that it would be better for me to bring you in myself and at the very beginning." The long close association to which BROTHMAN

had referred specifically meant the manner in which I had been working for ABE at A. BROTHMAN and Associates since May of 1946. There was not very much conversation during our meal in the Chinese restaurant, and we returned to the laboratory about 10:30. I still had a considerable amount of work to do that evening. When MOSKOWITZ went out on an errand, possibly to obtain some coffee, I related to BROTHMAN in detail the story that I had told Agents SHANNON and O'BRIEN. I recall that BROTHMAN said, "Look, HARRY, I got to know all about you. What can they find out that I don't know?" I then told BROTHMAN that in reality I had never been married, and further, that my brother was still alive and had not been killed in the Pacific, and that I lived with my family in Philadelphia. I had

previously told BROTHMAN that I was married and that my brother had been killed in the Pacific. I recall that BROTHMAN made many recriminations for my having told these falsehoods, but he said that he did not think these points would be serious. The greater portion of the conversation at the above time consisted of my telling BROTHMAN the same story I had told the agents about my fictitious meeting with JACOB COLLIS. We did not have any time to go over BROTHMAN's story to the agents about the manner in which BROTHMAN met me. At this time ABE and I realized that there was a discrepancy in the stories we had related to the FBI Agents. I had told them that I had originally met BROTHMAN in 1941, but ABE had told the Agents that he had met me in 1940. We decided to belittle the importance of this discrepancy, and at that time ABE told me that I could always use the excuse that my memory was faulty. BROTHMAN expressed concern to me that I might have had other dealings in my association with the Soviets with which he was not familiar.

I would like to explain here that my actual contacting BROTHMAN from September 1941 to sometime in 1944, was for the purpose of securing from him technical information in which the Soviet Union might be interested. The true part of my story to the FBI Agents, that is, my obtaining blueprints from ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, was actually in connection with my activities on behalf of the Soviet Union.

Continuing, BROTHMAN seemed worried that he would become involved with the FBI because of his known association with me, and for that reason wanted to know what other activity I'd engaged in other than ~~with~~ ^{himself}. I told ABE at this time that no one knew of any of my other

activities, and suggested to ABE that he should not mention any other activities of mine in front of anyone, particularly MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ.

From the first time that I met BROTHMAN, up until the time I went to work for him in May of 1946, he did not know my true name, as I had originally introduced myself to him under the name of FRANK KESSLER. He also knew that I used the name of HARRY GOLD, but he did not know whether either one of these names was my true name.

Continuing with the conversation at the laboratory, I told ABE that I was a little concerned about the explanation for my using the name of FRANK KESSLER in my dealings with ABE. I suggested to ABE that the FBI was certain to get in touch with ARTIE WEBER, and that ARTIE WEBER only knew me as FRANK KESSLER. At this time I suggested to ABE that it was possible that I could use the idea of my fear of Dr.

^{the} GUSTAV T. REICH, my superior at Pennsylvania Sugar Company, as the reason I was dealing with BROTHMAN under an assumed name. The fear would be based on the fact that I, as a chemist of the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, would have been criticized for doing independent work on chemical processes outside of my work at Pennsylvania Sugar. BROTHMAN thought that such an explanation would be a very shrewd stroke indeed. At this time BROTHMAN suggested that as an additional explanation for our association, that we make up a story that we were collaborating in writing a book on chemical processes, with ABE writing the book and my doing the chemical background. I was dubious about this story and believe that I only used it upon one occasion and that was when I was questioned by Agents T.S. MILLER and R.E. BRENNAN between May 15 and May 21, 1950.

During this conversation with BROTHMAN he mentioned several names to me, one of which I recall was HARRY SILVERMASTER, and asked me if I had ever used any of these names, adding that the FBI Agents, SHANNON and O'BRIEN had mentioned these names to BROTHMAN. I told ABE that I had never used any of these names, which was true.

Either that night, or possibly the following night at about 3:00 o'clock in the morning, as BROTHMAN was dropping me off at the Pennsylvania Station on 7th Avenue, in front of the main entrance, he said very bitterly, "What sort of a damned fool is it who takes a person so closely tied in with all this affair and obtains for that person a job in Philadelphia?" The person to whom BROTHMAN was referring was THOMAS L. BLACK, a friend of mine since February of 1933, and BROTHMAN was specifically referring to the fact that I had been instrumental in obtaining employment for BLACK on a consulting basis with the CHARLES W. BERG Laboratories in Philadelphia. This event had occurred sometime in late 1945. He was also very bitter about the fact that on five or six occasions when I had brought BLACK out to the BROTHMAN Laboratories in Elmhurst, at BROTHMAN's request, to aid in work which we were then pursuing for A. BROTHMAN and Associates. This statement of BROTHMAN's infuriated me, especially since BLACK had been brought up to help at the BROTHMAN Laboratories at BROTHMAN's specific request, and had come from Philadelphia to New York at his own expense and had never been reimbursed for these expenses, nor paid for the work he had done in ABE's laboratory. I do not recall whether the name "BLACK" was actually mentioned in this

conversation between ABE and myself or whether the mention was confined to the name "TOM" but there was no doubt that ABE and I both were talking about THOMAS L. BLACK.

ABE also asked me at this time if THOMAS BLACK had ever used the name of HARRY SILVERMASTER, or the other several names he previously asked me if I had used, and which had been mentioned to him by Agents SHANNON and O'BRIEN. From BROTHMAN's conversation, he gave me the definite impression that he was of the opinion that BLACK was the so-called master mind of the group who were obtaining technical information for the Soviets, such as the information ABE had been furnishing me from 1941 until 1944.

I recall that the argument over BLACK between ABE and myself almost culminated in a fist fight which was prevented by the intervention of MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ, who was in the car with us.

I went to Philadelphia that week end, and returned to New York Sunday night, and then drove with the BROTHMANS to Peekskill, New York, where we spent the night in ABE's summer home near there.

While at this summer home ABE told me that he had been in touch with GIBBY NEEDLEMAN, but stated that he had given NEEDLEMAN very little facts concerning the association of BROTHMAN and myself. ABE told me that NEEDLEMAN suggested to him that should BROTHMAN be recontacted by FBI Agents, he should tell them that he was too busy to see them. However, after talking it over, ABE and I agreed that it would be best to give the appearance of trying to cooperate with the FBI.

Also at Peekskill, I told ABE that while I was home over the

Memorial Day week end, two FBI Agents had made a search of my home, but more in the nature of an inquiry than a complete scrutiny, and had seemed particularly concerned about the blueprints of the Hendricks Company which I had mentioned to Agents SHANNON and O'BRIEN. I told ABE once I had assured these Agents that there were no ~~such~~ around, that they had accepted my word. BROTHMAN seemed especially critical of the fact that I had gone home over Memorial Day, and seemed particularly concerned with the fact that my purpose in doing so was to destroy incriminating evidence which I may have had in my home, and which particularly related to my activities for the Soviet Union outside of those concerned with BROTHMAN.

I would like to add that the week following Memorial Day, I was again visited by Agents SHANNON and O'BRIEN at the BROTHMAN Laboratories. On this occasion they asked further questions relating to my story concerning CARTER HOODLESS and COLLIS, and also they returned to me my Coast Guard Pass which had on it my photograph, taken in 1942.

About three or four weeks after ABE had been questioned by FBI Agents SHANNON and O'BRIEN, he received ^a summons, directing him to testify before a Grand Jury in New York City. When I first saw BROTHMAN after he got this summons, and which ^{meeting} was in the offices of A. BROTHMAN and Associates, he used a very accusing tone toward me in informing me of the fact that he had received the summons. He let everyone in the office infer that he was being made the "goat" for my activities. At this time ABE wanted to know whether I had told him everything. By this I took it to mean whether I had told ABE all of my background or any activities

which the investigating agents might uncover at a later date. I told ABE that I had.

Shortly after ABE had received this summons, but before he testified before the Grand Jury, he went to see an attorney in New York City whose name I can not recall, except I think his first name is TOM, and his last name is an Irish name, ^{one} I do recall that a Mr. FOWLER HAMILTON was a member of this firm.

When ABE came back to the office after talking with this attorney, he told me that he ^{had} told this lawyer the same story which he had given to the FBI Agents when he was first questioned by them.

Following this, but before ABE testified, he asked me several times if I had told him everything, and especially would he "get caught short while testifying?"

Upon receipt of the summons ABE's first reaction had been that he would tell the Grand Jury the true story of his work for the Soviet Union, and would take the stand and say, ^{This saying:} "What the devil, the information was never utilized by the Soviet Union, since they later purchased plants covering the information on Buna-S, synthetic rubber, and a good deal of it was design work which they could themselves have done." I do not recall the exact circumstances but I do know that MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ and GIBBY NEEDLEMAN, and later I, succeeded in dissuading BROTHMAN from such a foolhardy procedure, telling him that such an admission was exactly what the Federal authorities were looking for.

I recall that I was ^{with} ABE during the evening of the day he testified before the Grand Jury at either the office of A. BROTHMAN and

Associates, or in a restaurant nearby called ANTON TOKARSKI's. ABE told me that the Grand Jury had dug up a very complete story of his youth, and that the attorney had hammered these facts at the Jury to show that ABE was an exceedingly brilliant person and as such, ^{was} as a person of very erratic and radical tendencies who was just the type who would become engaged in espionage activities. I recall ABE telling me that these attorneys were T. VINCENT QUINN and THOMAS ^{DONAGAN} DONAGAN; ABE said that ^{DONAGAN} DONAGAN in particular had done most of the "hatchet work." BROTHMAN seemed well pleased at his behavior before the Grand Jury and said that he had, "neither cringed, flinched, or begged." ABE told me that in his opinion the Grand Jury had been "stuffed to the gills with stories of spying." I then asked ABE if my name had been mentioned before the Grand Jury, and ABE assured me that it had not been mentioned. ABE told me that he understood, either from the attorneys or from someone else, that ABE had only come into the Grand Jury inquiry at the tail end of the proceeding and that he, BROTHMAN, was among the last witnesses to be called.

About three or four weeks after this I had returned from the library in New York City, and had arrived at BROTHMAN's office at about 10:00 or 11:00 P.M. He gave me a summons which had been mailed to me at the laboratory, and which someone in the laboratory had brought over to ABE's office. This summons directed me to appear before the Grand Jury to testify on the 31st of July, 1947. At this time BROTHMAN said, "HARRY, don't be scared or frightened, but you are going to be called before the Grand Jury—^{you} don't have anything to worry about—we'll

go over the story together, and as long as you tell the same story that I did, everything will be O.K." ABE then handed me the summons.

I then went to the Elmhurst Laboratory of A. BROTHMAN and Associates and worked until 5:00 or 6:00 A.M. the following morning. I had originally wanted to go visit my family in Philadelphia immediately after seeing the summons, but ABE told me that he had made an appointment for me to ^{visit} see the same attorney he had seen, and whom I have previously described above, the following morning. I did not see this attorney the following morning, but did see him the following evening, and told him the same story that I had told Agents SHANNON and O'BRIEN,

Later that evening, ^{after seeing the attorney} and at about 11:00 or 12:00 P.M., in BROTHMAN's office, I saw ABE. I told ABE that I wanted to talk with him about his testimony ~~on the following day~~, but ABE ^{instead} talked with a member of the employees of A. BROTHMAN and Associates who were in the office at that time, and then suggested to me that I go with him to drive MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ home. We got in the car and started out, during which time I kept reminding ABE that we had something very important to talk about, but ABE kept brushing it off and went into a great dissertation on political theory and the declining state of capitalism. After making ^{several} stops, such as to eat watermelon and other time-killing incidents, we finally arrived at ABE's garage in Sunnyside at about 4:00 A.M. on the day I was to appear before the Grand Jury. After wasting some more time talking with the garage attendant, ^{we} he began walking around in the neighborhood of ABE's home in Sunnyside, Queens, New York, and conversed. I kept reminding him

about the fact that I was to testify that day ^{before} the Grand Jury, but ABE did not seem too concerned about this. ABE told me if I were to be confronted with some conflicting statement or date in my testimony, I was to use the excuse that it had all happened some years ago and I had a faulty memory. During this walk I again repeated to ABE the story which I had given the Agents about the manner in which I originally met ABE, which was the story I planned to tell the Grand Jury that day. ABE told me not to act frightened before the Grand Jury, but to be dignified and calm. He told me not to appear to be begging for clemency or mercy or for understanding on their part, and even, if necessary, to a certain extent to be defiant. In general, the tenor of this advice was that I was to tell the false story of how I had met GALLIS through CARTER HOODLESS and then through GALLIS had met ABE. This ABE was very insistent upon.

I then told ABE that on occasions in the past I had taken trips by railroad and plane, and possibly the FBI could locate records of these trips. Although I did not come out and say that these trips were in connection with my Soviet espionage activity, it was certainly understood by both of us that these trips were connected with such. ABE assured me that it would be very unlikely that any record of such trips could be found in view of the large number of people who were traveling by both plane and railroad at that time.

At this time ABE's wife, NAOMI, was spending the summer at ABE's summer home in Peekskill, New York, and at ABE's request I was living

with him in the apartment in Sunnyside at 42-08¹/₂, 42nd Street, Queens.

We finally got to bed and after two hours of sleep I got up and dressed, and was ready to leave ABE's apartment to go to testify before the Grand Jury, and ABE was still in bed. ABE wished me good luck and again said, "Look, HARRY, you don't hold it against me for having brought your name into this, do you?"

One other event that occurred during our walk along Skillman Avenue early on the morning of July 11. ABE at that time told me that the Agents of the FBI had been to question JULES KORCHIEN, and had elicited from him the information that prior to May of 1946, that KORCHIEN had met me and I had been introduced to JULES by ABE as FRANK KESSLER, and that KORCHIEN had identified me to these Agents as FRANK KESSLER. I remonstrated ABE and demanded to know why he had not seen JULES immediately after ^{his} first questioning by the FBI, so that JULES would not use the name FRANK KESSLER as a name by which he knew me. ABE said he had been so busy at that time, particularly with the various affairs at A. BROTHMAN and Associates, that the matter had just "slipped his mind." We did not discuss this matter any further, except that I said that it was unfortunate that ~~it~~ had happened, but we agreed that I would tell the story, were I questioned, that I had used the name FRANK KESSLER because of fear that Dr. REICH would become aware of my doing outside work with BROTHMAN while I was still employed for the Pennsylvania Sugar Company. We mutually agreed that this story was a good one.

After I testified before the Grand Jury, I again went to see the lawyer, TOM, and gave him an outline of what I had testified to. I then went to ABE's office and he and I had lunch together at TOKARSKI's Restaurant. There I gave in outline form orally, the testimony which I had given before the Grand Jury, and further, that I thought that I had succeeded in putting across to the Grand Jury the fact that I was a blunderer, and in a very weak fashion, that I may or may not have been implicated in what the Grand Jury was probing into, that is, Soviet espionage.

I would like to state here that about the time Agents SHANNON and O'BRIEN first questioned ABE and myself, I had received no pay for my work at A. BROTHMAN and Associates for about a couple of months. There had been some discussion about my leaving ABE's employment, but after Agents SHANNON and O'BRIEN questioned us, ABE told me that I had better stay around ^{because} in the event either of us were questioned further by Agents, we would be together so we could check up with each other on our stories to the Agents. This admonition was repeated on several occasions by ABE up until June of 1948, when I finally left A. BROTHMAN and Associates. On the occasion when I finally left A. BROTHMAN and Associates, in June of 1948, ABE told me that he wanted to go over my story one more time, but I told him there was no point in it because I was well acquainted with the story. One of ABE's final remarks was, "Remember when the Rover Boys come around, you'll want to tell the same story you did before." ABE might possibly have added as a last remark, "Don't pull a LOUIE BUDENZ."

I recall that the above remarks were made by ABE to me in such a way that they appeared to imply a threat. These remarks were made late on Saturday morning or very early on a Saturday afternoon in the first week in June 1948, and were made in the BROTHMAN offices, while BROTHMAN was sitting at his desk and I was sitting in a chair near him.

I would like to add one more point. After ABE had shown me the summons requesting me to appear before the Grand Jury on the 31st of July 1948, he gave me a typewritten copy of his testimony as he had detailed it to his lawyer. I never had much chance to more than glance at this, and in addition, ABE assured me that it was not complete as he had left out many things purposely, believing that it would be best for the lawyer not to know about these details.

Although prior to May of 1946, ABE had known me under the name of FRANK KESSLER, I had given him the name of HARRY GOLD, 6823 Kindred Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as a person to whom ABE could direct a letter to me or communicate with me.

Agents BRENNAN and MILLER have exhibited a letter dated in August of 1945, directed to me at the above address and signed by ABRAHAM BROTHMAN. This letter requested that I do some work on the synthesis of methyl methacrylate monomer, which process ABE was working on at that time.

ABE never did actually know my true name to be HARRY GOLD until I explained ^{the matter} it to him when I went to work for him in May of 1946.

I would like to add that in reference to the statement on page 20 relative to ABE's admonition that I remain with him in case we were re-questioned by the FBI, that my real reason for staying with A. BROTHMAN and Associates was not this fear of further questioning, but out of loyalty to a foundering firm.

I have read the above statement consisting of this and 21 typewritten pages and have signed each page, because all of the knowledge contained therein is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL JAMES M. McINERNEY

July 31, 1950

DIRECTOR, FBI

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, wa.
ESPIONAGE - R

3-10-51
4913

CONFIDENTIAL

You will recall that on July 14, 1950, I submitted for your consideration copies of investigative reports in the above entitled matter.

For your further information I am forwarding herewith a copy of the report of Special Agent Robert G. Jensen, dated July 25, 1950, at Philadelphia. This report sets forth the signed statements executed by Harry Gold on July 11, 1950, with reference to his espionage activities and his associations with Abraham Brothman.

Enc. 2

EFE:hc

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-3-87 BY 5042/PWT/CLS

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SAC, New York

July 25, 1950

Director, FBI

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN
ESPIONAGE - R
New York file 100-95068

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 4-3-87 BY 3042/PWT/CS

In connection with the above entitled matter it is requested that immediate steps be taken to interview Oscar J. Vago and likewise to interview Sol Panahel and Bob Gerson, all of whom were former partners and employees of Brothman, in an effort to verify the information furnished by Harry Gold as appearing in Philadelphia teletype of July 13, 1950, with respect to his intention of testifying to the truth at the time he was summoned to the Grand Jury, July 22, 1947. It is noted from the above-mentioned teletype that Brothman is alleged to have made a statement to that effect to Gold in the presence of the above-named members of his staff.

In view of the present consideration of the Department with reference to the possible prosecution of Brothman in connection with a general conspiracy to violate the espionage statutes, it is requested that the investigation being conducted relative to the restricted and classified nature of the articles or processes which were turned over by Brothman to Gold for transmission to the Soviets be given expeditious attention. You, as well as the Philadelphia Division, should make a thorough review of the file in this case in order to determine that appropriate investigation is being conducted as to the classified and restricted nature of every blueprint or longhand report which were found in Gold's possession and described by him as having been obtained from Brothman and as to every process or article which Gold orally indicated had been turned over to him for transmission to the Soviets.

In respect to the above, it is specifically requested that an immediate contact be had with the appropriate officials of the Hendrick Manufacturing Company to determine the nature of the "Howdry Cracking Process" as well as the turbine engine for aircraft which, according to Gold, Brothman had turned over to either Elizabeth Bentley or Jacob Golos. It is desired further that Elizabeth Bentley be interviewed concerning the above process and engine for any information she may possess as to its having been turned over either to her or Golos.

This investigation should be given your expeditious attention.

2 DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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Gandy _____

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-5-80 BY 3042 [signature] TELETYPE

BUREAU 5, NEW YORK 5 FROM PHILADELPHIA 4 9-10 P EDT

DIRECTOR SAC URGENT

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, ESP. R. GOLD INTERVIEWED TODAY AND STATED THAT IN FEB. OR MARCH OF NINETEEN FORTY TWO ABRAHAM BROTHMAN GAVE HIM INFORMATION OF VALUE CONCERNING BUNA DASH S. BROTHMAN WAS WORKING FOR HENDRICK MANUFACTURING CO. AT THAT TIME IN NYC. GOLD SAID THAT ALTHOUGH BROTHMAN WORKED ON THIS PROCESS AND WAS AUTHOR OF A REPORT, THE PROCESS, HOWEVER, WAS THE PROPERTY OF HENDRICK AND STANDARD OIL CO. GOLD ALSO SAID THAT BROTHMAN KNEW THAT THE INFORMATION WHICH HE WAS GIVING GOLD WAS TO BE FURNISHED TO THE SOVIETS. GOLD SAID HE RECEIVED THIS INFORMATION FROM BROTHMAN IN WRITTEN FORM SOMEWHERE NEAR HOTEL NEW YORKER AND THE SAME DAY TURNED IT OVER TO HIS RUSSIAN CONTACT, SAM, ON, HE BELIEVES, SIXTH AVENUE AND TWENTY THIRD ST., NYC. GOLD SAID BROTHMAN ALSO PROMISED TO FURNISH INFORMATION ON MAGNESIUM FLARES AND MAGNESIUM POWDER FOR USE IN TRACER BULLETS, ALSO INFORMATION ON THE AEROSOL BOMB AND DDT PROCESSES. HOWEVER, GOLD SAID BROTHMAN DELAYED GIVING HIM THE INFORMATION ON THESE PROCESSES TO SUCH AN EXTENT THAT THE SOVIETS LOST INTEREST IN IT. GOLD SAID THAT UPON OCCASION HE WOULD GIVE MONEY TO BROTHMAN OUT OF HIS OWN FUNDS AND STATED THAT SOME TIMES HE WAS REIMBURSED BY THE SOVIETS FOR THESE SMALL AMOUNTS, AND SOME TIMES HE MADE NO EFFORT TO BE REIMBURSED. GOLD SAID THAT TO THE BEST OF HIS KNOWLEDGE JACOB GOLOS WAS BROTHMAN'S FIRST CONTACT AMONG THE SOVIETS AND HIS SECOND WAS ELIZABETH BENTLEY, AND HIS THIRD WAS GOLD.

END PAGE ONE

1 AUG 7 1950

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Letter to Director

controlling share of the company and that only after a thorough examination of the commercial, technical, etc. possibilities would we decide whether or not we would be interested in acquiring an interest. That was the end of our negotiation with Mr. BROTHMAN.

"None of us have ever met Miss MOSKOWITZ, however, we have talked with her by phone once or twice reminding her of the delay in payment of rental.

"I have often asked myself as to how it was possible for Mr. RAMONI to go to Switzerland to organize and install a factory and processes there within such a short period. I have tried in various ways to get him to give me information as to the location, etc. of the plant, to which inquiry I have never received anything but an evasive response. You will understand that as members of Fiber Chemical we met Mr. RAMONI not infrequently because he was the one active at the plant, and understand he is president of the Ulster Chemical Company. If RAMONI does not know about all activities of BROTHMAN it is to my mind not for the reason that he does not have his eyes wide open. RAMONI, so far as I remember he told me, is 28 or 29 years of age. He has a degree from the University of Bombay and he has a degree from the University of London as an electrical engineer. I do not know the value of the degree from the University of Bombay, but it is certainly known that a degree from the University of London could not be easily acquired.

"He told me this upon the one occasion when upon his wish I looked at his plant installation and when I called to his attention that he was not entitled to do electrical work.

"Mr. SCHEINMAN the attorney spent considerable time at Cliffwood, however, I understand that he is connected with his father's fruit or vegetable business in Pennsylvania and that therefore in the summer months he has not been there, except occasionally.

"Mr. MOSKOWITZ has worked at the plant like a beaver, in spite of his age and in spite of the fact that to our knowledge he has no previous knowledge of this or similar lines of endeavor.

"You will understand that observations in this letter are based upon the writer's casual presence when visiting and collaborating with the Fiber Chemical Corporation in whom we are interested. Among other items Fiber produces is Chromic Acid and the company had and has substantial government contracts for such and similar products."

"Yours very truly,

KEFEC CHEMICAL CORP.

William Fohl, Pres."

PAGE TWO

GOLD SAID THAT HE IS ALMOST CERTAIN THAT BROTHMAN WAS NOT CONTACTED BY THE SOVIETS AFTER HE STOPPED CONTACTING HIM. GOLD SAID THAT UPON SEVERAL OCCASIONS HE WAS TOLD BY THE SOVIETS TO URGE BROTHMAN TO EITHER RETURN TO HENDRICKS OR GET HIMSELF A POSITION WITH AN ORGANIZATION SUCH AS THE U. S. RUBBER CO., STANDARD OIL CO., ETC. GOLD SAID THAT THE RUSSIANS WERE INTERESTED IN WHAT INFORMATION BROTHMAN COULD SUPPLY THEM FROM SUCH SOURCES AS THIS, BUT WERE NOT INTERESTED IN PROCESSES WHICH BROTHMAN HIMSELF INVENTED. GOLD STATED ALSO THAT HE IS PRACTICALLY CERTAIN THAT NONE OF THE OTHER MEMBERS OF ABE BROTHMAN ASSOCIATES WHO WORKED IN THAT ORGANIZATION WHILE GOLD DID WERE CONNECTED IN ANY WAY WITH SOVIET ESPIONAGE. THE NEW YORK OFFICE IS REQUESTED TO CHECK AT HENDRICKS MANUFACTURING CO., CHURCH ST., NYC, TO OBTAIN ALL INFORMATION CONCERNING THE BUNA DASH S PROCESS WHICH THAT COMPANY WAS WORKING ON IN NINETEEN FORTY TWO. IN EVENT NEW YORK UNABLE TO LOCATE THIS INFORMATION PHILA. WILL MAKE APPROPRIATE CONTACT AT HENDRICK MANUFACTURING, CARBONDALE, PA.

CORNELIUS

END

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JUN 2 15 05 PM '20

cc: Mr. Belmont

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: August 2, 1950

FROM : SAC, MILWAUKEE

SUBJECT: ABRAHAM BROTHMAN;
MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ
INFORMATION CONCERNINGALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-7-87 BY 3042 PWT/CLB

For the information of the Bureau and the offices receiving copies of this letter, there is set forth the content of a letter dated July 21, 1950, which was received from WILLIAM POHL, President of the Kepeg Chemical Corporation, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, relative to the captioned individuals.

Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
517 East Wisconsin Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Dear Sirs:

"From newspaper reports it is evident that men connected with the Ulster Chemical Company of Cliffwood, New Jersey, have been arrested for a serious federal offense.

"Inasmuch as we happen to own the property on which the Ulster Chemical Company is located and with which latter company we made a lease last year, we feel it our duty to inform you of all circumstances surrounding this case, even though such information or any comment would not necessarily be of any particular interest.

"In the year 1945 we purchased an interest in a Fiber Chemical Corp. of New York. It proved that the rental space occupied by them in Brooklyn was insufficient and inasmuch as Fiber Chemical Corp. lacked the necessary funds for purchasing manufacturing facilities we decided to do so in acquiring the formerly owned Endurette plant of Cliffwood, New Jersey. This plant consists of three separate buildings of which we leased two to Fiber Chemical Corp. The other building was leased to a Hormorganic Corp. which, however, ceased to exist last year due to the competitive situation in the hormone field.

"Thereafter the realty firm of Ludwin & Lipton of Hoboken, New Jersey brought us in contact with the Ulster Chemical Co. and finally a rental arrangement for five years was signed with them in April, 1949.

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Newark
Philadelphia

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Letter to Director

"In signing the rental arrangement we personally met Mr. MOSKOWITZ and Mr. SCHEINMAN (Supposedly an attorney) as officers of the organization. When negotiating this deal we were told that one man very high in the chemical field was in back of this proposition, who, however, wished to stay out of it at the early stages of the operation. Not being satisfied with this information we asked at least to speak to their supposed chief chemist, Mr. R. V. RAMONI who then came to this meeting at the realtor's office. Upon asking him as to the products they would manufacture and determining the question of possible danger so far as explosion or fires was concerned, our concern in this regard were put at rest. The company proposed to produce primarily and in the first instance Thioglycolic Acid which is the product used in the material as sold in permanent wave. For some three months after signing the lease there was no activity and we were told that Mr. RAMONI had gone to Switzerland to start a manufacturing plant there to inaugurate a supposedly new process there. While they had impressed us with their urgency of the desire to have the lease it struck us rather curious that thereafter nothing was done for such a period. These thoughts, however, were put at rest when we learned of the name BROTHMAN and when we read various prominent articles in important chemical magazines written under the name of BROTHMAN and associates. It was also well known that BROTHMAN is supposed to have furnished the mental equipment for the Stanton Laboratories, Philadelphia. It was also indicated that the process employed at Stanton would be duplicated at their leased plant at Cliffwood. The Stanton Company burned down, however we understand they are re-equipping their plant, and we also understand that there is a lawsuit of BROTHMAN's against the Stanton Laboratories for unpaid commissions.

"After some months work at Cliffwood was begun and then it was stopped and we also began to have difficulty collecting rental. At one time the check came back for lack of funds. Thereafter, however, we understood that they had obtained a government loan we believe arranged by or through the bank at Keyport. At any rate, rentals were again paid for a certain period. Thereafter they lagged behind continuously and that is the case now.

"In the month of March, during the writer's casual presence at Cliffwood Mr. SCHEINMAN proposed to us to meet Mr. BROTHMAN (whom I had not met before or since) that evening so that we might discuss a proposition which we had in mind and according to which we might acquire a certain share in the Ulster Chemical Company for a sum of \$10,000.

"After listening to Mr. BROTHMAN we decided that while protracting this decision we would probably not be interested. In a later letter to Mr. SCHEINMAN we told him that if Mr. BROTHMAN gave up a substantial and

Letter to Director

The receipt of this letter has been acknowledge by the Milwaukee office.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 15 1950

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Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

BUREAU 23 AND NEW YORK 11 FROM PHILADELPHIA 6-15-50 10-35 P
DIRECTOR AND SA
ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, ESP. - R. HARRY GOLD ADVISED TONIGHT THAT MILLICENT
GERSON WAS THE SISTER OF ROBERT GERSON, AN EMPLOYEE OF ABRAHAM
BROTHMAN. HE ADVISED THAT MILLICENT GERSON AT ONE TIME WAS
EMPLOYED BY THE FAIRCHILD AIRCRAFT CORP. AT OAK RIDGE, TENN. HE FURTHER
ADVISED TO HIS KNOWLEDGE MILLICENT HAD NO CONNECTION WITH SOVIET
ESPIONAGE.

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cc: Mr. Lamphere

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Nease	
Mr. Gandy	

WASHINGTON 22 AND NEW YORK 10 FROM PHILA 6-13-50 10-15

Ramphure

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, ESPIONAGE DASH R. HARRY GOLD STATED IN INTERVIEW TODAY THAT THE INFORMATION WHICH HE GAVE AGENTS YESTERDAY CONCERNING BROTHMAN-S KNOWLEDGE OF GOLD-S DEALINGS WITH FUCHS WAS ABSOLUTELY TRUE. GOLD SAID THAT ALTHO HE DOES BEAR SOME ANIMOSITY TOWARD BROTHMAN, HE DOES NOT FEEL IN THE LEAST VINDICTIVE TOWARD BROTHMAN AND SAID THAT HE HAS A GREAT REGARD FOR BROTHMAN-S WIFE AND CHILDREN AND WOULD HAVE NO INTENTION OF CAUSING THEM ANY HARM OR EMBARRASSMENT AS GOLD SAID HAS BEEN CAUSED TO HIS OWN FAMILY. GOLD SAID THAT HE IS ALMOST CERTAIN THAT BROTHMAN WAS A MEMBER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN BRONX, NY, IN NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT AND RECALLS THAT BROTHMAN ONCE TOLD GOLD BROTHMAN WAS BEATEN UP BY NATIONAL GUARDSMEN DURING THE NINETEEN THIRTIES WHEN BROTHMAN WAS PARTICIPATING IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF LITERATURE IN FRONT OF A NATIONAL GUARD ARMORY. GOLD SAID THAT BROTHMAN AGREED WITH THE COMMUNIST PARTY POLICY OF OUSTING EARL BROWDER BUT THAT IN THE SPRING OF FORTYSIX, BROTHMAN TOLD GOLD THAT HE FORMER WAS NOT IN AGREEMENT WITH THE MANNER IN WHICH THE CP WAS BEING RUN AT THAT TIME. GOLD SAID THAT BROTHMAN FREQUENTLY GAVE LONG DISSERTATIONS ON COMMUNISM AND THE DECLINING STATE OF CAPITALISM BUT THAT GOLD WOULD WALK OUT ON BROTHMAN-S DISSERTATION. GOLD SAID THAT THE PRESS OF WORK AT BROTHMAN ASSOCIATES WAS SUCH

HAD NO TIME TO LISTEN TO THESE TIRADES OF BROTHMAN. RELATIVE TO
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PAGE TWO

MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ, GOLD SAID THAT HE BELIEVES SHE IS EVEN MORE COMMUNISTICALLY INCLINED THAN BROTHMAN AND STATED THAT FROM HIS KNOWLEDGE OF THEM BOTH, MOSKOWITZ WOULD SHARE ANY VIEWS ESPOUSED BY BROTHMAN. GOLD SAID THAT HE KNOWS MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ-S FAMILY AND THAT THEY ARE IN HIS OPINION VERY FINE PEOPLE AND DEFINITELY NOT COMMUNISTS. GOLD DESCRIBED PROFESSOR BERNARD ~~XXXXX~~ KOOPMAN, A FRIEND OF BROTHMAN, AS DEFINITELY NOT A COMMUNIST AND STATED THAT IF KOOPMAN WAS A LIBERAL HE WAS ONLY A LIBERAL TO A VERY SLIGHT EXTENT. GOLD SAID THAT THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BROTHMAN AND KOOPMAN WAS ONE WHEREIN BROTHMAN BASKED IN THE REFLECTED GLORY OF KOOPMAN. GOLD SAID THAT KOOPMAN WAS ONE OF THE FEW INDIVIDUALS WHOM BROTHMAN DEFINITELY ADMIRER FOR HIS MATHEMATICAL ABILITY. GOLD DOES NOT RECALL THE EXACT IDENTITY OF THE INDIVIDUAL WHO TOLD HIM ON MAY TWENTYNINE, ~~XXXXX~~ FORTYSEVEN, THAT QUOTE INTERNAL REVENUE AGENTS UNQUOTE WERE IN BROTHMAN-S OFFICE. HE STATES ~~XXXXX~~ THAT IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN EITHER ~~XXXXX~~ SOL FANSHELL OR OSCAR VAGO, BUT IS NOT SURE WHICH IF EITHER OF THEM IT WAS. GOLD STATED THAT THE ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ INFORMATION HE HAD GIVEN THE AGENTS YESTERDAY CONCERNING BROTHMAN-S KNOWLEDGE OF GOLD-S RELATIONSHIP WITH FUCHS WAS NOT ONLY TRUE BUT THAT THE REASON HE HAD NOT GIVEN IT BEFORE WAS THAT IT WAS AN ISOLATED INSTANCE AND ONE WHICH HE KNEW WAS SO UNUSUAL THAT IT WOULD BE DIFFICULT FOR ANYONE TO BELIEVE IT. GOLD SAID, HOWEVER, THAT HE THOUGHT PERHAPS OTHER AGENTS WHILE INTERVIEWING BROTHMAN OR CONDUCTING OTHER INVESTIGATION MIGHT FIND OUT ABOUT THE MATTER AND THAT IT WOULD REFLECT ON GOLD-S COOPERATION IF HE WERE NOT THE ONE TO FIRST MAKE IT KNOWN.

CORNELIUS

END

WA GIXXX WA HOLDP

NK ACK PLS

cc: Mr. Belmont
Mr. Lamphere

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 15 1950

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Egan	
Miss Gandy	

BUREAU 21 AND NEW YORK 9 FROM PHILADELPHIA 6-15-50 10-2

DIRECTOR AND SAC

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, ESP - R. GOLD WAS QUESTIONED TODAY CONCERNING A SMALL CARD ABOUT ONE AND ONE HALF BY TWO INCHES CONTAINING THE FOLLOWING ON ONE SIDE QUOTE "JIM MC MILLEN, SIXTY LINDEN AVE., NILES, OHIO UNQUOTE. ON THE REVERSE SIDE OF THE CARD IS THE FOLLOWING QUOTE "MON TEN P M N SIDE TWENTY SEVEN BETWEEN SIX AND SEVEN ABE." HIS CAR DARK GREY PONTIAC SEDAN TWO N NINE ZERO EIGHT EIGHT ABE DASH GIVE REGARDS FROM HELEN AND ASK HIM ABOUT HIS WIFE, NAOMI AND HIS BABY GIRL UNQUOTE GOLD ADVISED THAT THE JIM MC MILLEN, OF NILES, OHIO, WAS A STUDENT AT XAVIER UNIV. WHOM GOLD KNEW AND WHO PLAYED ON THE XAVIER UNIV. FOOTBALL TEAM AND FURTHER THAT HE HAD NO CONNECTION WITH GOLD-S ACTIVITIES IN SOVIET ESPIONAGE. GOLD STATED HOWEVER, THAT THE MATERIAL WHICH ALSO IS IN HIS HANDWRITING ADMITTEDLY ON THE REVERSE SIDE OF THE CARD WAS INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN HIM BY HIS SOVIET CONTACT, SAM, RELATIVE TO MEETING ABRAHAM BROTHMAN FOR THE FIRST TIME. HE STATED THAT A SMALL ARROW POINTING TO THE NUMERAL SEVEN INDICATED THAT BROTHMAN-S CAR WOULD BE PARKED NEARER SEVENTH AVENUE ON THE NORTH SIDE OF TWENTYSEVENTH ST. ON MONDAY AT TEN PM. THE DESCRIPTION OF THE CAR, AND BROTHMAN-S

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PAGE TWO

LICENSE NO. WAS SET OUT, ACCORDING TO GOLD. GOLD SAID THAT THE ONLY
PASSWORDS ON THIS CARD WERE TO BE GIVEN BY GOLD HIMSELF AND HE DOES
NOT RECALL WHAT ANSWER BROTHMAN WAS TO GIVE. GOLD STATED THAT HE
BELIEVED HE LISTENED TO NOVA DASH LOUIS FIGHT IN BROTHMAN-S CAR ON
OCCASION OF FIRST CONTACT. THIS FIGHT WAS ON SEPT. TWENTY NINE, FOR
ONE, WHICH WOULD PLACE THAT DATE ON A MONDAY. THIS WOULD SEEM TO ES-
TABLISH FACT THAT GOLD FIRST CONTACTED BROTHMAN ON THIS DATE.

CORNELIUS

cc: Mr. Belmont
Mr. Lamphier

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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